HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.

Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.

THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,240 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1890.

McEWAN'S BEER.

As supplied to all Military Stations.

Rs. 57, per Hhd.

The finest Draught Beer shipped to Australia and the East.

CUTLER, PALMER AND Co., AGENTS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NOTICE.

UNTIL further notice the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMER will SAIL at 2 p.m., on SATURDAY, and commencing with the S. S. PERIN, leaving on 27th September, the launch on board will leave the APOLLO BUNDER AT NOON, on the day of sailing.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, 19th September, 1890.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
B.I. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3438	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
B.I. GANGES	4284	800	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	W. A. Wheler	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
B.I. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. H. Andrews, 22nd ,,	
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber, 29th ,,	
B.B ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart,	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th ,,
B.I. CLYDE	4139	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th ,,

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon, on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	
ROSETTA	3525	800	E. Crowe	25th Sept.
CLYDE	4139	800	J. L. Parfitt	9th Oct.
MIRZAPORE	3913	500	R. Harvey	23rd ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 19th September, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO	...	..	1st Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 30th October, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 10, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	F. Eggerr	4,000	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahoricole	4,000	600	15th Nov. '90.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	G. Wallusching	3,800	550	21st Oct. '90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 22nd September, 1890.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about
ROUMANIA	3,337	T.R. Lairi	8th Oct.

THE above steamer has been built specially in view of the East Indian trade. All her cabins being situated on the Upper deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and has every comfort for first class passengers.

For further particulars apply to Graham's Buildings.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th September, 1890.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., Ld.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDERABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the large and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of this new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 4. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, CUTCH MANDAVI, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 27th September, calling at Varawal, Mungrole, Cutch Mandavi, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st October.

FOR KURRACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a. m. on 28th September after arrival of incoming English mail steamer transhipping mails at Kurrachi to the Persian Gulf Steamers.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 2nd October, at noon calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.

S. S. "KERBELA" 1,978 tons, on or about 6th October.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA AND LAMOO.

S. S. ORIENTAL 1,496 tons on or about 7th October.

FOR MORMUGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on or about 30th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th September, 1890. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NOTICES.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NEW CLASSES formed for FRESH STUDENTS.—Those who desire to attend are advised to make immediate application. DAY and EVENING WORK begins on MONDAY, 10th November, 1890.

Printed form showing the Time Table and other information can be obtained on application by letter to the PRINCIPAL at the Institute.

NOWROJEE N. WADIA.
Honorary Secretary.

POSTAL NOTICE.

DAY OF DEPARTURE OF THE HOMEWARD MAIL STEAMERS.

BEGINNING with SATURDAY, the 27th September, 1890, the HOMEWARD OVERLAND MAIL STEAMER WILL LEAVE BOMBAY at 2 p.m., on SATURDAY, of each week until further notice.

2. The hours of posting the different classes of correspondence are specified below :—

Ordinary letters and newspapers will be received at the General Post Office up to 12-30 P.M.

Ordinary Books and patterns up to 12 noon.

Registered letters, newspapers, books and patterns up to 11 A.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each,) will be received at the General Post Office from 12-30 to 1-15 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Town Sub-Offices will be 12 noon and registered letters 11 a.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Europe Mail Steamer after 1-15 p.m. and up to starting time 2 p.m. by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

Foreign Parcels should be posted and Foreign Money Orders obtained on Friday.

J. OWENS,
Officiating Presidency Postmaster, Bombay.
Bombay, General Post Office, Dated the 23rd Sept. 1890.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 7½ per Share has been declared for the year ending 30th June, 1890, and will be payable at the Registered Office, of the Company, No. 40, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 6th October next, to all Shareholders on production of Share Certificate, whose names stood on the Register on the 22nd instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th instant to the 7th proximo both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TULLOCKCHUND & SHAPOORJI.
Secretaries & Treasurers the Mercantile Press Co., Ld.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1890.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 5, Marine Street, on TUESDAY, the 30th September, 1890, at 3 o'clock p.m., to transact the following business.

1. To receive the Director's Report and Audited Accounts for the Year ending 30th June, 1890, and to declare a dividend.

2. To elect a Director in the place of one retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.

3. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd until the 30th September, 1890, both days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company are open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 16th September, 1890.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Marine Street, on TUESDAY, the 30th September, 1890, immediately after the Ordinary General Meeting, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To consider the desirability of altering para. 17 of the Articles of Association *i. e.*, to reduce the transfer fee from Rs. 2 to Rupee one per share.

2. To consider whether para. 35 of the Articles of Association should be altered as follow :—

"The Directors may, whenever they think fit, and they shall upon a requisition made in writing by not less than ten Shareholders holding not less than ¼ of the shares convene an Extraordinary General Meeting."

By Order of the Board of Directors.
VOLKART BROTHERS.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 16th September, 1890.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.

Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla.

HAND BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a compilation of decisions &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha together with appendices and a copious index."

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either *sex* (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S World-Famed BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KINAHAN'S OLD IRISH WHISKEY.

Price Rs. 23 per doz.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

EASTERN MORTGAGE AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital £1,000,250.

ADVANCES

Made as a first charge upon Mortgage of Freeholds, Stocks, Shares, and other approved Securities.

LONDON INVESTMENTS.

State, Municipal, and other Public Loans negotiated and issued upon the London market.

For all particulars apply direct to the Agents.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on application. LONDON HOUSE.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
27, LEADENHALL STREET.

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL, POONA.

VISITORS TO POONA ARE RESPECTFULLY requested to bear in mind that the Adelphi Hotel is now open, and has been most elegantly fitted and furnished. The Bed-rooms, both double and single, are large and airy, and the Proprietor has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First Class and the Best Hotel in Poona.

The Dining and Drawing Rooms and Parlour are large and airy, with a grand Sympathetic Square Piano, by Messrs. Marcks & Co., having been furnished in a most elegant style.

The Cuisine is under the immediate Superintendence of a Competent Chef.

A trial is earnestly solicited.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, Adelphi Hotel, Poona.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and economise all Intermediate Profits.

High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,

AT LOOM PRICES!

SAVING 50 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS,

Spinners and Manufacturers,

THE MILLS, DARLINGTON, Established 1752, supply

High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials

DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,

Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.

Latest Fashion at First Cost,

FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,

Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India

THE LOVELY

DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

and New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics, renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear,

For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain and Salt Water, in Light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully Packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H.M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.

FIXED DEPOSITS received.

FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co. London.

CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.

INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.

PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

NOTICE.

GEO. HODSON,

NURSERY GARDEN AND SEED STORE.

17, RESIDENCY ROAD, BANGALORE.

FLOWERS, PLANTS, AND SEEDS

Of all descriptions sent to any part of India.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

TERMS CASH.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in pamphlet form),

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

TEAS
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

These TEAS are now being LARGELY SOLD by the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, London—a sufficient evidence of the popularity they have attained.

CASH PRICE LIST.

		Rs.	a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1 lb. packets, per packet	1	6
	2 lb. packets, per packet	2	12
	5 lb. catties, per catty	6	12
SOUCHONG, Finest, in 2 lb. packets ... ...per packet		2	12
PEKOE, Finest, in 2 lb. packets ... ...per packet		3	0
HYSON, Young (green) ... ...1 lb. packet		1	10
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest ... ...1 lb. packet		1	10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE	1 lb. packets ... ...per packet	1	0
	2 lb. packets ... ...per packet	2	0
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf Tea...per lb.		0	10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

COLORED WASHING TIES

Inspection Invited

Very Cool and Suitable for Hot Weather Wear—an immense Selection.

To Tie in Bow .....Six for Rs. 2 8.
To Tie in Sailor's Knot Three for „ 1 8.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
BOMBAY.

PERFECT FITTING.

RIDING AND SPORTING "COMFORT IN THE SADDLE."—BREECHES.

WHIPCORD, the best Chipping Norton, various shades of Colour .....Rs.	25	0
THIN BEDFORD CORD, soft and elastic, for Indian wear, Drab and Colours..... „	26	0
STOUT BEDFORD, for district use and hard wear, (*Karki*) and Colours..... „	28	0
SOFT OLIVE AND BROWN VELVETEEN CORDS ..... „	24	0
THIN WHITE BEDFORD, a most perfect material..... „	38	0
THIN RACING WHITE IMPERIAL KERSEY, fine wool, very soft and elastic... „	36	0
WHITE AND DRAB TWILLETTE, "for Polo," &c., very soft..... „	22	0
DRAB (*Karki*) DERBY CORD, Drillette .....Rs. 20-0 and „	22	0

BUCKSKINS FOR STRAPPING KNEES AND SEAT.

GAITERS of the above materials, from Rs. 9-8. BOXCLOTH GAITERS, from Rs. 14.

CASH OR V.P.P. DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE=12½ PER CENT.

HOAR & CO., {BREECHES, MAKERS,} BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years practice. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBERS AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages &c.

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Bombay, 26th September, 1890.

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NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. (50) Fifty per Share (free of Income Tax), being at the Rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be paid on and after 15th Oct. October, to the Shareholders of the Company whose names stood on the Register on the 17th September, 1890, on production of Share Certificates.

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Bombay, 25th September, 1890.

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BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

—An ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on Monday, the 6th October, 1890, at 3 p. m., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Letter from Government, accepting the nomination of Sir Henry Morland as representative of the Corporation on the Committee to be appointed to consider and report on Mr. Baldwin Latham's proposal for a sewage outfall, &c., at Colaba. Government will also place the Municipal Commissioner on the Committee, and in deference to the wishes of the Corporation, appoint a second member of that body on the Committee.

2. The Corporation will be asked to authorise the Commissioner to complete lease from Mr. H. A. Hormusjee for the occupation of the present Municipal Offices for two years from 1st Jan. 1891.

3. The Corporation will be asked to sanction the payment (from Loan funds) of a lump sum of Rs. 25,000 to Mr. Shivram Purshotum for the acquisition of property of his, required for the extension of the Bhuleshwar Markets.

4. Resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending sanction to the alteration of the line of one of the proposed roads in Sion and Matunga Districts, in order to admit of the erection of the new Jail.

5. Resolution of the Standing Committee to consider the question of the proposed employment at an Additional Police Magistrate for this City.

6. Letter to the Private Secretary from Mr. Secretary Lee Warner relative to the provision of Primary Education for this City.

7. Resolution of the Standing Committee, asking the decision of the Corporation on the Tram Cess Rs. 6,230 and Rs. 260 as per details submitted to the Corporation.

8, 9, 10, 11. Resolutions of the Standing Committee recommending the payment forward of Rs. 308 from savings in the Pawai Water-Works Establishment grant, to provide for the temporary employment of an additional number of men; Rs. 1,000 from savings in the grant for Telephones to meet cost of an additional water connection at the Monty bar Hinjoo Cattle Pounds; Rs. 1,000 from savings in the grant for fencing the Municipal vacant ground at the eastern boulevard, and placing trees along the foot-path thereat; and the payment of Rs. 2,232 cost of erecting railings round the statue of Albert Museum, to prevent intrusion from entering the inner portion of the Victoria garden thereon, to be debited to "Public Gardens, sub-head Enclosures."

12. Resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending the payment of Rs. 8,333-6-0 towards the amount of the Address presented to His Excellency the Governor in Council on the occasion of the return visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence to Bombay, from the following sources:—(1) Rs. 6,230-7-6 from the amount of Rs. 8,000 collected at the Fete ; (2) 3,333-10 from the amount refunded by the Reception Committee. That it be brought to the notice of Government that the Municipal wishes be sanctioned the following transfer to provide for the balance, namely Rs. 1,214-13-11 from savings in Water-Works, Maintenance to Gardens &c., &c.

13. Sanction to be asked to the expenditure of Rs. 2,912 for cost of flushing gates at the Clerk Road culvert.

14. Resolution of the Standing Committee recommending sanction to the expenditure of Rs. 1,000 in excess over the grant of Rs. 15,000, for cleaning, repairing, and altering miscellaneous drains.

15. Resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending sanction to the payment of Rs. 41,073-1-5, for the cost of repairs to the pumping machinery at Love Grove, purchase of pumps and engines, and other charges in connection with the Pumping Station.

16. Sanction to be asked to the expenditure of Rs. 7,900, to provide for the cost of establishment, &c., for three months for making surveys of works required for the completion of the surface drainage scheme.

17. Sanction to be asked to the writing off of Rs. 188-8-0, being the book value of 377 forms of application to build, which have been discontinued.

18. The Corporation will be asked to confirm the sale of 39-10 square yards of land at junction of Old Nagpada and Kambekir Street, to Hadji Harun Hadji Tayab for Rs. 1,150.

19. Letter from the Commissioner, forwarding plan showing proposed 40-feet and 20-feet roads through Cavel Street, from Girgaum Road to Kalbadevi Street, at estimated cost of Rs. 4,17,096-4-10, and Rs. 2,69,053-8-10 respectively.

20. Government Resolution, No. 3462 of 1890, General Department, with reference to the joint letter from the daughters of the late Mr. Rastamjee Jamshedjee Jeejeebhai (relative to the removal of lepers from the Incurables Ward attached to the J. J. Hospital.)

21. Government Resolution, No. 3567, General Department, dated 5th inst., on the subject of Government grant-in-aid towards Home or Sanitarium for kagrant and homeless Lepers in Bombay.

22. Report from the Medical Officer in charge of temporary Hospital at Grant Road.

23. Revised Estimate of the Tansa Water-Works amounting to Rs. 1,47,00,000.

24. Resolution of the Standing Committee forwarding letter from the Commissioner, on the question of the cremation of the gathering round of the Pawai Lake and expressing the opinion that it is undesirable to purchase the ground.

25. The Health Officer's Report for the second quarter of 1890.

26. Notice of motion from Thomas Blaney, Esq., proposing that a duly qualified Veterinary Inspector should be employed to pass Cattle for slaughter at Bandora Slaughter House, and for the examination of the daily supply of meat.

27. Memorial from Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., and of residents of houses in Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, praying that the Municipality will purchase the house shown on the plan accompanying the Memorial, in order that the said house be removed and free access given from Hornby Road and Church Gate Street by Nanabhoy Lane to Cowasji Patel Street. Resolution of the Standing Committee recommending that it is not desirable that this application be entertained.

28. Resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending, with reference to report on the subject of the existing Pension Rules, that the Committee be authorised to frame amended regulations, and that the Committee have power to obtain the opinion of an Actuary if necessary.

29. Letter from Messrs. Moroba Dhanaji Raut and others on the subject of water and halalkhor taxes charged to the Dharamshala belonging to the Somwanshi Kshetri community at Charni Road. Resolution of the Standing Committee thereon, to the effect that the charge made against this Dharamshala is the same as that levied in the case of all similar institutions in the City.

30. Post card from Lakshumi Bala Bose, Campbell Medical School, Calcutta, stating, that she is a student of the School, and gets Rs. 7 from its Fund, and requesting assistance in prosecuting her studies.

31. Letter from the Bank of Bombay regarding exchange of 4½ per cent. Government Loan Paper for the 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55, on the terms stated therein.

32. Government Resolution, No. 3697, Financial Department, dated 15th instant, on the subject of the pension contribution of Surgeon-Major Weir.

33. Election of a member of the Joint Schools Committee.

34. Cowasjee Patanjee Esq., will move that the Health Officer be requested to furnish the Corporation with analysis of Vehar, Tulsi and Pawai water, monthly.

By Order of the President,

H. WYNFORD BARROW, Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Corporation Office, Sept. 26th, 1890.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

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Admission, Rs. 1.

The Rink will be open on the following nights. Admission Re. 1.

WEDNESDAY, 1st and SATURDAY, 4th of October, 1890.

The Rink will be CLOSED from 1st to 24th October 1890, for repairs.

CHESS TOURNAMENT.

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MEETING on MONDAY, 29th instant, at 5-30 p. m.

To arrange for a Chess Tournament for members only.

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26th September, 1890.

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Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified, to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & CO., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 26th September, 1890.

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Port Office, Bombay, 26th September 1890.

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THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, Rs. TEN THOUSAND, on good personal and Life Policy Securities. A fair interest payable quarterly in advance. Address, MERCHANT, care of this Office.

FOR SALE, stylish TURN OUT, a pair of Young bay ARABS, Landau, and English HARNESS in good order. APPLY to, J. M. S. Middle Colaba, behind the Post Office.

ENGLISH HOTEL FORT, BOMBAY.—Most conveniently situated, close to all Public Offices and the Bunders, rooms airy and commodious. Terms moderate.

JUST TO HAND.—A large stock of PLATEDWARE for Presentation and Household use, such as Toast Racks, Pickle Frames, Salad Bowls Knife Rests, &c., &c. Prices very CHEAP.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay and Poona.

TO BE SOLD.—At BENNETT'S Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, a Tricycle in good condition.

WANTED.—Two first-class and One second-class ENGINEER, for Cotton Presses Up-country. Apply in person, with testimonials to Messrs. GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co,

---

PATENT DARNING WEAVERS, in two sizes, Rs 2-8 and Rs 4 each. PEOPLE'S BUTTONS, One Rupee per box of six dozen. Punkah Thong 5 As. per yard.—BROWNE BROTHERS, 25, Parel Road, Byculla.

LADIES SUN UMBRELLAS.—Covered White or Buff Lined Green or Self-Over ribs, Stout Steel Frames, Good Natural Handles and Sticks, Rs. 4-8 CASH or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

LOST on Tuesday evening, long legged BULL TERRIER BITCH, white greyish patch over each eye to the ear, uncut tail. Name "Frisky." Rs. 10 reward. Apply 7, Church Gate Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

HORSES WANTED.—Two, a WALER for fifteen stone, an ARAB for a lady must be sound and quiet, and moderately priced. Particulars to, C. McMINN, C.S., Chanda, C.P.

FOR SALE.—COTTON and LEATHER BELTINGS Single 1 in. at 4 in. and Double 4in. at 6 in. Apply to the GODOWNKEEPER, Messrs. Nathan's Sons, 71, Apollo Street.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a first-class upper storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting room. Terms moderate.

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LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all the year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to PROPRIETOR.

LONAULI.—HOUSE and COTTAGE TO BE LET, furnished. Apply, Mrs. KILLEN, Shamrock Villa, Lonauli.

MAHABLESHWAR.—TO LET, "STONE HOUSE," Well furnished, centrally situated. TO PARSEES—Re-opening of the LANGHOLM HOTEL, charges moderate. Excellent accommodation. Apply to NASSERWANJI DOSSABHOY, Colaba Sanatarium.

TO BE LET, at HOPE HALL, Mazagon, the residence lately occupied by Mr. Boyson. Rent Rs. 85 per month, available October 1st. Apply to R. DAVIES, Treacher and Co., Fort.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

ANSONIA CLOCK CO.'S new Consignment of CLOCKS in great variety suitable for Drawing, Dining and Office rooms, Travelling, &c., none can compete in Cheapness and for Quality, great reduction will be allowed to wholesale purchasers. JEHANGEER C. COWASJEE Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadow Street.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Rep. 1871. Dr. Lucas, Ward Surgeon :—All most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Gollera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazillian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW, M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Meadow St, Fort, (opposite Soundy and Co).

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A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co. Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

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SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2 ; Postage, 4 Annas.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English and Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

THE new improved CELESTINA with 2 Rolls of Music and Case complete Rs. 30. Also extra Music on hand by John G. Murdoch and Co. London.—STEFFENAUER and Co. Fort, Bombay.

MINIATURE BILLIARD TABLE, by J. Wright, London, 9' by 4½' Slate Bed, Mahogany Stand, complete with 3 Balls, 1 Cues, 1 Rest, and 1 Marking Board. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By Sir W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas eight, postage free.

BANJOES, GUITARS, FLUTES, VIOLINS and all Musical Instruments. The largest, best selected and most moderately priced collection in India.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

RANSOME'S Celebrated LAWN MOWERS, "The Automaton, "The World," "The New Paris," 10, 12, 14 and 16 inches. In Stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building Fort Bombay.

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"Tremendously popular in Oxford"—Pall Mall Gazette, 4th Feb. 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 75 ; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Lee-Williams, Esq : Calcutta ; or to Prof. LOISETTE, 57, New Oxford Street, London, England.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

TO Architects, Contractors, Dock Companies, Mill Owners, Railway Companies, Ship Owners and all who are desirous of having a reliable and durable Paint, THOMAS HUBBUCK AND SON (the original Patentees of White Zinc Paint) beg to inform the above that "HUBBUCK'S GENUINE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT AND OILS" can always be obtained of the undermentioned well known Firms in Bombay. This Paint has successfully stood the test of all climates for many years, and has an ever increasing demand ; it is far superior in pureness of colour, in body, in fineness, and lasting properties to any other Paint ; retains its color, and when mixed with HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL does not crack or blister, and is not effected by atmospheric changes, salt water, or gas). THOMAS HUBBUCK AND SON knowing the importance of such a Paint to the above, trust their Friends will continue to use this world-renowned HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT, the quality of which never varies.

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(OIL BOILERS AND REFINERS)

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FACTORY AND WHARF—RATCLIFF, LONDON.

NOTICE.

AS the EUROPE MAILS now leave on SATURDAYS CLOSING at noon, and this is likely to cause great pressure of work on Mail days, it is requested by the undersigned BANKS that BILLS shall be DELIVERED and PARTICULARS of DRAFTS required be furnished not later than FRIDAY.

Bombay, 25th September, 1890.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
THE AGRA BANK, LD.
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
THE NEW ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.
THE COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS ; OF METHOD OF CALCULATING TIME ; AND OF THIRD CLASS FARES IN MAIL TRAINS, BETWEEN POONA AND RAICHUR. ALSO REVISION OF CHARGES FOR EXCESS LUGGAGE AND INCREASE OF FREE ALLOWANCE OF LUGGAGE TO THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, the First of October next, a NEW TIME BILL of TRAINS will be brought into force, and the present method of calculating time from twelve midnight to twelve noon and from twelve noon to twelve midnight distinguished by the initials a.m. and p.m., respectively, will be discontinued, and the times of Trains will be shown under the twenty-four hours' system ; that is, from one to twenty-four hours from midnight to midnight, thus, 12-35 (midnight) will be shown as 0-35, and 6-30 p. m. as 18-30, and so on.

And, from the same date, until further notice, the following alterations of, and additions to, the Passenger Train Service over this Railway will take effect, namely :—

FIRST.—The Down Passenger Train, which now leaves Bombay at 8-20 in the morning for Nagpur, will leave at 7-30, arrive at Bhusawal at 19-45, leave at 20-10, and arrive at Nagpur at 6-30, instead of at 8-35 the next morning.

SECOND.—The Down Passenger Train for Jabalpur, now leaving Bombay at 16-30, will leave at 16-0, arrive at Bhusawal at 7-15, leave at 10-0, and arrive at Jabalpur at 5-25, instead of at 5-45 the third morning.

THIRD.—The Down Mail Train from Bombay at 22-0 will start at the same time, arrive at Bhusawal at 5-35 instead of at 9-15, leave at 8-45, and arrive at Itarsi at 16-5 instead of at 17-0. It will leave Itarsi at 16-20 instead of at 17-15, and arrive at Jabalpur at 23-20 as at present.

FOURTH.—The Down Mixed Train, which now leaves Bombay at 23-0, will leave at 21-0, arrive at Bhusawal at 19-20 the next evening, leave at 21-0, and arrive at Jabalpur at 18-0.

FIFTH.—The present Down Passenger Train from Bhusawal to Nagpur at 10-0 will start at 9-20 and reach Nagpur at 21-20, instead of at 21-35 the same evening.

SIXTH.—The Up Mail Train from Jabalpur will start at 1-50 as at present, but will arrive at Itarsi at 10-50 instead of at 10-30, leave at 11-15, and arrive in Bombay at 7-0 the following morning as at present.

SEVENTH.—The Up Mixed Train will leave Jabalpur at 7-0, and arrive at Bhusawal at 5-30 the next morning as at present, but it will leave Bhusawal at 8-0 instead of at 12-0, and arrive in Bombay at 6-0 instead of at 9-15 the third morning.

EIGHTH.—The Up Passenger Train from Jabalpur will leave there at 22-45 and arrive at Bhusawal at 17-45 as at present, but it will leave Bhusawal at 19-40 instead of at 20-0, and reach Bombay at 10-50 instead of at 11-30 on the third day.

NINTH.—The Up Passenger Train, which now leaves Nagpur at 7-5, will leave instead at 6-30, and arrive at Bhusawal at 18-15 instead of at 18-30.

TENTH.—The present 20-10 Up Passenger Train from Nagpur will start at 20-0, reach Bhusawal at 6-25, leave at 8-45, and arrive in Bombay at 19-15 instead of at 22-0 the next evening.

ELEVENTH.—The Down Passenger Train, now leaving

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	6 pr. ct.	907½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	975
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12	5 pr. ct.	155
New Oriental Bank	80,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	445
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	60
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	690
BombayCotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	395
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	925
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	890
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Rs. 25	525
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	575
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	430xd
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	455
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	520
Framjee Petit	11,250	1,000	1,000	15	415
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	375	1,000	1,000	40	830
Jehangheer Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough's	1,500	500	500	25	500
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	715
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	..	375
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	935
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	580
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	347½
JamshedManeckjee Manufacturing Co.	1,000	250	250	10	235
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	770
Kahnbai Mills Co., Ld. Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	545xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	600
Khatau Makanji Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	300 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	570
Leopold	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	104x.
LukimdasSpinning &Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	815
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,132½
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	92½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,600
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	605
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	330
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	10
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,030
Sassoon	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
SholaporeMills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,325
Soondardas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	Nil.	240
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	690
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	290
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	340
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	640
QueenMills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	710
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	940xd
ord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	620

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.		
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	820
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	220
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	383xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	530
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,300
English Press and Manfg. Fort	400	250	..	Rs. 20	165
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,025xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	20	500xd
Hongodi Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	30	450
Khanmamun	750	100	all	..	160
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	54	410xd.
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	65
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	50	440
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	150xd
New Bombay	1,200	500	500	45	565
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	11	97½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	375
Sabapathy(Bellary)	300	500	500	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	500
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	..	200
Volkart	..	1,000	..	60	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New Stock	..	£18	..	do.	42)
Shares	..	£ 18	..	do.	42)

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	220
	700	150	150	7½	170
BackBayBaths	500	50	50	12	60
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	100
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	18	37
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	£all.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay &Hurmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,180
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	870
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	60xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	800
Deccan Ice Co	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	..	182½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer &Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nm
Indian Guarantee Surety-ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 cxd
Koup & Co	4,000	200	175	30½	320
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharana Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	50
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	70
Napier HotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	65
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	362xd
Prince of Wales Firein.	250	18,000	1,000	N Dvd	1,600
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	60
Soundy & Co.,	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	85
Treacher and Co	2,000	500	all	85	1,025
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co	9,200	25	25	5-8	11⅝
Western India Flour	...	..	..	..	20

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-7
Carolus	„ 230
Mexican Dollars	„ 222
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 230
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	„ 105-7
Gold Leaf	„ 20 nom.
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 20-13
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 20-10
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	„ 20-10
Pokin do.	„ 18-14 nom.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	103½
Four-and-a-half per cent	105½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	nom.
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	„
City of Paris Loan	2 8
Port Trust Bonds	98½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.		Rate.
London Banks	On demand		1s. 7 9-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic		1s. 7¾d.
Do. do.	4 Months' sight		1s. 7 11-16d.
Do. do.	4 Do.	do.	1s. 7¾d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 7⅞d.
Do. Credit	3 Do.	do.	1s. 7 15-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 8 5-32d.
Do. Documents	3 Do.	do.	1s. 8d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 8 7-32d.
France	3 Do.	do.	210¾
Do.	6 Do.	do.	211¼
Calcutta	At sight		100 1-16
Do.	60 days	do.	99 9-16
Madras	At sight		100⅛
Do.	30 days	do.	99⅞
China	60 days	do.	217½

"VANITY FAIR" has a cartoon of Lord Connemara's youngest brother, the Hon. Henry L. Bourke. "John Junior" says that "after visiting Harrow and Eton, he has during that time achieved membership of the Stock Exchange, a Deputy-Lieutenancy for Middlesex, matrimony, an acquaintance with the Prince of Wales, and a certain amount of local unpopularity by means of booming a little West. He was once a cornet in the Bucks Yeomanry Cavalry, and he knows a good deal about a horse, for he belongs to the firm of Brunton, Bourke and Co. And he did not suffer by the promotion of Guinness about business. He is an irritable as well as lordly person, and they call him the Lord Harry."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Departure of English mail, per s. s. Pekin, 2 p.m.
Cricket: Frere Club *vs.* Ordnance Cricket Club, Carlton Ground, 2 p.m.
Cricket: Gloster Regiment *vs.* Ralli Brothers' C. Club, Colaba, 2 p.m.
Lukhmidas Khimjee Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 p. m.
Mofussil Company, 3-30 p.m.
Captaincy Race, Back Bay Baths, 4-30 p.m.
Pali Hill Gun Club, 4-30 p.m.
Framjee Cowasjee Hall Oriental Progress Union, 5 p.m.
Rovers' Football Club *vs.* Royal Artillery, Cooperage, 5 p.m.
Garrison School, Colaba, Hope of Gloster Lodge, 7 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 25th:—Sirdhana (s), from Calcutta. Yesterday:—Lalpoora (s), Calcutta; Loodiana (s), Calcutta; Wistow Hall (s), Liverpool; and Assyria (s), Busreh.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Rosetta (s), for China.

PALI HILL GUN CLUB.—The meet this afternoon will be at Worlee, at 4-30 p.m.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral to-morrow evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 26th September, 1890, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 19 viz., 1s. 7½d. per rupee.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 6th September, 1890, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1889 of 31,806 maunds, with an increase of Rs. 746, in the earnings.

LOSS OF A PEARL NECKLACE.—Mr. Tullockchund Mohukchund, residing at Mombadevi, reports that a pearl necklace, valued at Rs. 250, dropped from the neck of his daughter, aged 4 years, on Thursday evening, somewhere between Mahdav Baugh and his residence at Mombadevi.

THEFT AT JANJEEKUR STREET.—Munkoo, a woman, residing at Janjeokur Street, reports the theft of two boxes, containing wearing apparel and ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 45, on Thursday last, during her absence from home. The boxes were subsequently found lying in a passage at the back of the house, minus their contents.

ORIENTAL PROGRESS UNION.—A public meeting, in connection with the Union, will be held to-day, at 5 p.m., in the Framji Cowaji Hall, Dhobi Talao, to celebrate the 3rd anniversary of the Union, when Pandit Nityanand Brahmachari will deliver a lecture on "Vedant." Dr. Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, M.D., has consented to preside.

FALL OUT OF A WINDOW.—Yesterday evening, a child, four years' old, named Puree Nuthoo, fell into the street out of a window, from the second story of a house, in Nakoda Moholla. The child was picked up unconscious, and taken to the G. T. Hospital. The relatives refused to keep the child in hospital, so she was taken home, after her wounds were dressed.

GAMBLING AT ARTHUR ROAD.—Inspector Cobb yesterday,charged three notorious gamblers, Mudhar Mahomed, and two others, before Mr. Richardson, at the Girgaum Police Court, with being found gambling on Thursday evening, in a public thoroughfare, at Arthur Road, with cards and money. The three accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, were convicted, and fined Rs. 10 each.

THE BOMBAY GOU-RAKSHAK MANDLI.—A public meeting on behalf of the above Mandli will be held tomorrow (Sunday), in the hall of the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, at 5-30 p.m., when Swami A. Chutananji will deliver a lecture on "Cow-Protection." The Hon'ble Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik has consented to preside.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL CLUB *vs.* ROYAL ARTILLERY.—The return match between the above clubs under the A.F. rules, will be played this evening, at 5 p.m. sharp, on the Cooperage. The following will represent the Rovers':—Goal, H. Ford; backs, H. Watson and L. Crawley; half,-backs; C. W. Lauder, F. McCulloch, and G. Claridge, forwards, W. Nicoll, A. Brown, C. Brown (captain), G. Derry, and J. Allen. The above are requested to be very punctual. Chairs will be provided for ladies.

SOMETHING NEW IN LOTIONS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Dewkore, the wife of a tailor, named Vunmali Dayaram, was charged, before Mr. Richardson, with importing one bottle of country spirit from Damaun to Bombay on the 24th instant, in contravention of section 43 of the Akbari Act 5 of 1878. The accused, in her defence, stated that she brought the bottle of country spirit to use as a lotion, and was ignorant of the law. She was convicted, and fined Rs. 5.

CHILD DESERTION.—On Thursday last, a woman, named Sattee, left her child, aged 2½ months, at the door of a house, in Dongree Street, where a man, named Gungaram Wittoba, with whom she was intimately acquainted, resided, and absconded. It appears, the woman, Sattee, sought to recover maintenance from Gungaram Wittoba who, she alleged, was the father of the child, but the case was dismissed by the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate. The child has been removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital, and the mother is being sought for.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 2nd Glo'ster Regiment will play the following programme, at the Royal Yacht Club, this evening, at 9 o'clock:—

Overture	Zampa	Herold.
Valse (vocal)	Dream Faces	Meissler.
Selection	Maritana	Wallace.
Valse	Joie Envolee	Waldteufel.
Serenade	La Falena	Gradier.
Potpourri	Grand Military Caprice	Herzeele.
Galop (vocal)	Queen Victoria	Hecker.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE ASSESSMENT DEPARTMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITY.—The two superintendents of the Fort Ward, Messrs. Rustomjee Noshirvanjee Koyajee and Dadajee Pitale, who were suspended two weeks ago by Mr. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner, for neglect of duty in not having properly checked the collection of bills in the hands of the late ward-clerk, Jamsetjee Muncherjee Hakim, who has been convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment for embezzlement, have been restored to their duty on salaries reduced from Rs. 175 to Rs. 100 in each case.

ABRIDGED MATERIA MEDICA.—Mr. M. H. Shemtob, late apothecary, Free Municipal Hospital, Bagdad, has just published a neat little book, the "Materia Medica of the Organic Kingdom." It is dedicated to Mr. A. M. Gubbay, J. P., Member of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, and a leading citizen of Bombay. The object of Mr. Shemtob, in compiling the work, is that it might aid the public in comparing the nomenclature of medicines, drugs, and other articles used in the healing art, in different oriental and continental languages. At the end are given a few selected new remedies with the names and doses of medicines for certain ailments.

ASSAULTING AN OLD MAN.—Canjee Damji was yesterday charged, at the Esplanade Police Courts, by Inspector Nolan, before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, with assault. As the complainant, Premji Damji, was proceeding along the Jail Road he was met by the accused, who assaulted him so severely that he was unable to proceed further, and was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital to have his wounds dressed. Meanwhile Canji disappeared in the crowd which gathered. The complainant, who was an infirm old man, said he was assaulted, because some misunderstanding had existed between him and the accused about monetary matters. The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 15, with the alternative of one week's imprisonment, and further bound him over to keep the peace for a period of six months.

STEALING FOR AMUSEMENT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector George charged a woman, named Surja, before Mr. Richardson, with stealing sundry gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 425, the property of another woman, named Suraja, the wife of one Narayen, a mucadam of labourers in the Bombay Municipality, and residing in a chawl, at Coombarwarra. The ornaments were stolen from a box during her absence from home on the morning of the 24th instant. The accused after stealing the ornaments, handed them over to her husband. The complainant, on missing her ornaments, reported the matter to the police. Subsequently the husband of the accused came forward, and handed over the ornaments to the complainant, stating that his wife had taken the ornaments merely for her amusement. The complainant declined to receive the ornaments as she had already reported the matter to the police, and that the law must take its course. The accused, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted, and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT—SEPTEMBER 27.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

496-90—Janardhun G—Kimatram Chundrabhandus and another *vs* Dharamdas Panjoomul and others. Postponed Long Causes.

190-90—Crawford, B B and B—The B B & C I R Co. *vs* Govind Ramjee and others—Wadia and G.; and C L and O. Part heard.

295-90—Bicknell and M—Gungabai and another *vs* Perozshaw Hormusjee Bottlowalla—Payne, G and S. Part heard.

THE Siamese method of computing time was, before April 1, 1889, based on a lunar reckoning' each day being referred to as such a day of the waxing, or such a day of the waning moon, and each year being one of a cycle of 12 years (derived from the Chinese) each of which bore the name of one of the constellations of the zodiac. According to this system, it was most difficult and tedious to calculate the corresponding European date. Assistant-Consul Beckett says the Siamese year, as now reckoned, contains 12 *months*, like the European year, with corresponding leap years and number of days in each month, the only difference being that the Siamese year commences on April 1. Each month is now called after one of the constellations in the Copernican system.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE usual monthly meeting of the members of this Society took place at their rooms in Apollo Street on Tuesday last, the 23rd instant, and was largely attended, Dr. Maconachie presiding.

The following new members were elected as from the 1st of October:—Mr. J. B. Fuller, C.S. (Nagpore), Mr. C. S. Spalding, (Bhowpoggor), Mr. D. Knight, Mr. John E. Penton (Jacobabad), and Monsieur H. Leveille (Pondicherry). Mr. H. M. Phipson, the honorary secretary, then acknowledged the following contributions:—

CONTRIBUTIONS DURING AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

Contributions.	Descriptions.	Contributors.
1 Toddy Cat (alive)	Paradoxurus musanga	Mr. N. M. Patel.
2 Snakes (alive) ..	Tropidonotus stolatus and Zamenis faciolatus,	Mr. J. Mason.
1 Indian Monitor (alive).	Varanus bongalensis.	Mr. G. de Saone.
1 Collection of Butterflies.	.....	Mr. W. George.
1 Green Dove		
2 Sheer Waters, a quantity of Fish and marine animals	From Alibag.	Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C.S.
1 Tailor Bird's Nest	Orthotomus sutorius	Maj. W. P. Kennedy.
1 Squirrel (alive).	From Zanzibar.....	Mr. X. Castelli.
1 Snake (alive) ..	Aspidura trachyprocta	Mr. O. Mayer.
6 Eggs of large Sea Tern.	Sternia bergii.....	Lieut. H. E. Barness.
6 Eggs of lesser Sea Tern.	Sternia media	Do.
1 Cobra (alive) ..	Naga tripudians	Mr. W. Ballantyne
1 Black Rock Scorpion (alive).	With young	Mr. Jas. Dickson.
1 Otter's Skull ..	Lutra vulgaris	Mr. J. F. Suggs.
A number of Fishes, Insects and Reptiles ...	From Raipur, C. P.	Mr. J. A. Betham.
1 Panther (alive).	Felis pardus	Mr. W. Souter.
18 Snakes	From Travancore ..	Trevandrum Museum.
2 Dolphins Heads	Neomeris karachiensis.....	Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C.S.
1 Snake	Chrysopelea ornata..	Dr. Harold Brown.
1 Bear's Skin	Ursus arctos	Purchased.
1 Do.	Ursus torquatus	Do.

Minor contributions from Mr. Thos. Rogers, Major C. R. Sago, Mr. J. Janni, Mr. A. C. Walker. Mr. N. Parbhoodas, Mr. J. Counsell, Mr. H. M. Waller, Mrs. Meyer and Surg.-Major Webb.

The honorary secretary stated that the panther received from Mr. W. Souter had been placed in one of the new open-air cages at the Victoria Gardens. He also drew attention to the fact that contributions of cheetal or spotted deer would be most acceptable.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

The following journals were received in exchange:—Journal of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society, July-December, 1889; Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History, December 1889, to February, 1890; Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences, Vol. II.; Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. 1 of 1890; Oriental Cicadidæ (Distant), Part III.: Journal of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Archives; and Records of the Geological Survey of India, Part III.

VOTE OF THANKS.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. T. B. Fry, of Poona, for the valuable collection of about 1,800 specimens of dipterous insects which he had made for the Society, and which had been sent to England for classification.

A PANTHER CHASING A NILGHAI.

The honorary secretary read a note from Mr. J. M. Coode, of Nagpore, C. P., in which he described having witnessed a panther chasing a nilghai for a long distance. It was resolved to publish the note in full in the next number of the Society's Journal, as the occurrence seems to have been an unusual one.

PROTECTIVE COLOURING OF CHRYSALISES.

An interesting paper was also read from Mr. A. W. Morris, of Bangalore, containing an account of some remarkable results of his experiments with the larvæ of various butterflies, showing that the chrysalis can be made to adopt almost any colour by artificial means. The paper will appear in No. 3 of the Society's Journal.

THE SOCIETY'S JOURNAL.

The honorary secretary mentioned that No. 3 of the Society's Journal was now being printed, and would contain 114 pages and seven illustrations, five of which were coloured plates produced in England. Those present were also reminded that if any of their friends wished to become members they would gain a considerable advantage by joining the Society at this time of the year, as, under Rule No. IV., the subscription of those elected during the months of October, November, and December would extend to the 31st of December, 1891.

THE FERNS OF NORTH KANARA.

A list of 75 species of ferns collected by Major T. R. M. Macpherson, of Poona, in the district of North Kanara, was laid upon the table.

BOMBAY GRASSES.

The second part of Dr. J. C. Lisboa's paper on the grasses found in the Presidency was read, and the thanks of the meeting were accorded to the author.

THE PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF BOMBAY.

Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C.S., Collector of Alibag, then read a paper on the above subject, especially referring to the paper by Mr. W. E. Hart on "Prehistoric Bombay," which appeared in the last number of the Society's Journal.

Dr. G. A. Maconachie proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer for his interesting paper, and the meeting then terminated.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

ROBBING A POLICE CONSTABLE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* ANDANYA BIN RACHAYA.

THE accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. S. Tagore, Sessions Judge of Sholapore, who, on the 19th May last, convicted and sentenced him to seven years' transportation for voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery, to Babajee Santajee, a police constable, at the village of Helur, in the Bijapur District. Mr. Manekshaw appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The facts of the case are briefly these:—The accused, with two other men, set upon and beat the complainant, who had gone to Helur on detective duty, taking from him a gold ring, eight rupees in cash, and certain articles of clothing. Both the assault and the robbery were spoken to by a number of witnesses, whose credit was unimpeachable. Besides the assault and the robbery, the culprits took and tore up a toll-book. To add insult to injury, they offered to complainant some sweetmeats after ill-treating him, and then left him. They were arrested about three months later. The Sessions Judge saw no reason to distrust the witnesses for the prosecution, as the complainant had no occasion to bring a false charge against the accused. Enmity had been suggested as a motive for the prosecution, but there was no evidence to bear that theory out. The motive appeared to be to insult and rob the constable, who had gone to Helur on special duty. The accused pleaded guilty to two previous convictions, and taking into consideration the daring character of the present offence, his Honor sentenced him to be transported.

Their Lordships, having considered the evidence and the arguments of the counsel, dismissed the appeal.

STUPEFYING A VICTIM BEFORE ROBBING HIM.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* BAJI BHOWANI.

This was another appeal from a decision of Mr. Tagore, who, in July last, convicted and sentenced the accused to ten years' transportation for administering a stupefying drug to one Gainoo, in the village of Barsi, with the intent to facilitate the commission of theft. It would appear that the complainant, a resident of Korti village, went to Barsi in search of employment in one of the mills there. A perfect stranger in the town, having no acquaintances whatever, he was in search of his uncle's house. Arriving at Barsi late in the evening, he wandered about in search of his uncle's house, and while doing so, met a Mahomedan, named Sajan, who, after hearing his story, took him to the accused's house, where he had something to eat. The following morning the Mahomedan found the complainant's uncle's field, and the complainant was eventually taken to his uncle's residence. Finding that he had forgotten to take his blanket, the complainant went back to the house of the accused who, however, pressed him to eat something before he went away. He remained there and partook of some food which, in a short while afterwards, rendered him insensible. The accused then took him to a temple, where he abstracted a ring and a bracelet from him, and then left. The next day his uncle found the complainant wandering about the streets in a state of stupefaction and took him to his house. He was subsequently taken to a dispensary, where he was under medical treatment for two days. The Sessions Judge thought that the culprit probably was the accused Sajan; but he inclined to the opinion that the accused was the real offender; for the accused on the day following asked a neighbour for the loan of some money on the security of one of the complainant's ornaments. The neighbour, who had heard a report of the theft, suspecting something wrong, had the accused arrested with the assistance of two Mahomedan passers-by. The accused, who appeared to be an old offender, admitted some previous convictions, and was sentenced to transportation.

Their Lordships saw no reason to interfere with the conviction or sentence; and the appeal was rejected.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN N. F. JENKINS, 2nd Battalion Border Regiment, has been appointed Adjutant of the battalion.

LIEUTENANT C. H. FENWICK, King's Royal Rifles, now stationed at Allahabad, leaves for Deolali on Thursday next under orders to join the depot of the regiment at Winchester.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. H. More-Molyneux, 1st Bengal Infantry, who has been appointed to the Intelligence Department at the War Office, proceeds home shortly to join his appointment.

THE undermentioned have been granted leave of absence:—Colonel H. R. B. Worsely, C. B., commanding at Cawnpore, to Mussoorie for 70 days on medical certificate. Captain C. B. Judge, 1-2nd Gurkhas, to Europe for one year on private affairs. Captain E. Lindesay, North Lancashire Regiment, to New Zealand for 12 months on private affairs.

EIGHTY thousand pounds of human hair, valued at 3191., appear in the trade returns of Canton, and it could be wished that it did not, says our Consul there, for as the majority comes from the heads of beggars, criminals, and dead persons, it is not pleasant to think of its being worn by the ladies at home, even although it goes through long processes of purification before it is made up into wigs chignons, waterfalls, &c.

THE COFFEE CROP IN COORG.

THE following reports on exports during the season 1889-90, and forecast for the season 1890-91 has been received:—"This forecast is based mainly on the returns furnished by some six of the principal European owners of coffee lands in the Province. The area of the Estates thus represented is a little over 14,000 acres, out of an area of 29,081 acres planted up and belonging to Europeans. On the basis of the returns thus furnished, the yield has been taken at an average of 2 cwt. per acre for European Estates and of 1⅞ths cwt. per acre for native plantations. The acreage comprised in this estimate includes land not planted or not bearing crop, and the rate may be accepted as a fair one, the average computed on the returns for several years past having varied from 1¼ to 2¼ cwts per acre. On the other hand, as shown in the statement, the average yield "per acre of ordinarily well-cultivated coffee in full bearing" is computed for the current year at 4 cwts.

"According to the present forecast, the outturn will be 5,576 tons as compared with 6,715 tons estimated for 1889-90. Comparing the forecast for 1889-90 with the exports as declared by the Toll gate returns, there is a great discrepancy. It is impossible to place much reliance on the latter returns as representing the aggregate export of the district. There is practically no check upon the accuracy of the Toll gate returns, and it is probable that the figures are understated by the Toll contractors.

"From the particulars furnished by Firms the quantity of coffee exported from Croog during the season 1889-90 is shown to be 2,446 ½ tons and is distributed as follows:—exported to West Coast 1,746¼ tons exported Eastward 700 tons, total 2,446½.

"According to the returns obtained from the several Toll gates the figures are as shown below:—

Exported Westward by Periambady Ghat (Wattekolli) 1,459½, by the Sampaji Ghat 954½, total 2,416.

Exported Eastwards Anechowkur 658 Siddeshwara 196 Trasserpott 11 Kodlipott 72 total 937 total tons 3,353. "The forecast of the coffee crop for 1889-90, which was based on returns supplied by the principal owners of European Coffee Estates, amounted to 6,715 tons; the average yield being taken at 2¼ cwts. per acre for European, and 2 cwts. per acre for Native Estates. No dependence can be placed upon the Toll gate returns as showing accurately all the coffee which passes out of the Province, but these returns at least indicate that a large quantity is exported which does not find its way to the Firms who have furnished returns.

AFFAIRS IN THE CHIN COUNTRY.

A FORT WHITE telegram of Monday last says the Siyins have at last brought in the men who cut the wire a short time ago, and punished them in the presence of Captain Rundall, who is now Political Officer here. They proved to be Chins of the Tunwe village who have constantly given trouble before, but it is probable that they will now restrain their propensity for wire cutting, having seen that their own tribe are responsible for the occurrences, and taking into consideration the mild character of the punishment offence, his Honor sentenced him to be transported.

The first Chin dak-runners left early this morning for Kalemyo, carrying our mails. It is to be hoped that the arrangement will prove thoroughly successful.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscriptions paid into the Bank of Bombay are acknowledged with thanks:—

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Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ld., Esplanade Road.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 26.

OWING to the change in the day of departure of the English Mail, which takes effect to-morrow, our weekly report will now be written a day later than heretofore, and our present review, therefore, embraces an extra day. Since the resumption of business after the late holidays there has been little increase of animation in either branch of our trade; but the course of Exchange has attracted much attention, a drop in rates of 15-16d. in Bank Bills and of 27-32d. in Private Paper having taken place under the influence of a smart fall in the price of the governing metal. Cotton has been taken very sparingly by spinners, and not at all by shippers, but the arrival market, though inactive, is firm at higher quotations. Wheat is dull and unchanged in value. Linseed has been in more demand, but some advance in price has since been lost. Freights are unaltered, but with very little business doing There has been a rather better feeling in the Import Market consequent upon the fall in Exchange; but no tangible improvement has yet resulted. Government Paper is unchanged in Four per cents.

MONEY.—If anything were needed to emphasize the more than seasonable dullness, which has settled down upon all branches of trade in this city, it is furnished by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued last Monday afternoon, which disclosed an increase in the Bank's Cash Balance of over 72 lakhs since the date of the previous return, making the balance stand at some 251½ lakhs. The figures showed an increase of close upon 40 lakhs in Private Deposits, while Loans had diminished to the extent of nearly 11 lakhs, and Bills Discounted by 6⅝ lakhs, the total falling off in the trade demand being represented by nearly 57½ lakhs. In Government Deposits also there had been a considerable increase. It will still be some time before the financing of the new Cotton crop begins to absorb some of the surplus capital now awaiting employment, and for which meanwhile the present outlook does not favour investment in a direction where, under other circumstances, it would naturally flow. The Bank of Bombay minimum rate remains at 3 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE.—On the reopening of the Bank last Friday after the holidays, there was a weak feeling in this market, and rates rapidly declined to 1s. 8 5-16 for Bank Demand, and to 1s. 8⅜d. for three months' sight Credits, at which the market closed steady. Transactions were reported early in the day in Bank Demand for January-Feburary delivery at 1s. 8⅜d., and later, between Banks, at 1s. 8 5-16d for the mail, and some Telegraphic also between Banks was done at 1s. 8 11-16d. for January transfer; but Private Bills were very scarce. The market was quiet on Saturday, with a fair enquiry for Bank Paper, but with only a small business actually passing. A sale of ready Telegraphic was reported at 1s. 8 9-32d.; but the rate was not available at the close, nor was 1s. 8 11-32d. for Demands, though quoted in one direction early in the day. The feeling was weak at opening on Monday and rates steadily declined during the day till they reached 1s. 8 5-32d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 8 15-32d. for Credits in presence of a good demand for remittance in which a fair business was done, ready and forward. Bank Demand, for January delivery, was placed at 1s. 8 13-32d. and at 1s. 8⅜d. for February. On Tuesday, in presence of a material decline in the price of Silver in London, the market opened weak at 1s. 8d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 8⅜d. for three months' sight Credits, and rapidly fell to 1s. 7 13-16d. and 1s. 8 7-32d. respectively. Credits were placed forward at 1s. 8⅜d. for October delivery, and 1s. 8 5-16d. for December. In the afternoon, however, a reaction set in, and 1-16d. of the decline was recovered, the market closing firm at the advance. Rates gave way again on Wednesday under the influence of a further decline of 1d. per oz. in Silver on the other side, and quotations at closing were about ¼d. below those of the previous evening, a fair business on Bank Paper, between Banks, having been done. Merchants' Bills were placed at 1s. 8⅜d. for October, 1s. 8 3-16d. for November, and 1s. 8⅜d. for December delivery, for three months' sight Credits. Yesterday's rates further receded 1-16d. from Wednesday evening's quotations, Telegraphic having been especially weak for near transfer. The market closed,however,with a fairly steady feeling, further information about Silver being anxiously looked for. Private Bills continued to be scarce in spite of the fall in rates, and business was again done between Banks. To-day the market was quiet all the morning without much change in rates; but it gave way in the afternoon to the extent of 1-16d. on the opening quotations. Business has been dull, hardly anything fresh having transpired. We quote ready rates at closing :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1 7 9-16
Do. Telegraphic	1 7½
Do. 3 months' sight	1 7 11-16
Do. 4 months' sight	1 7½
Do. 6 months' sight	1 7⅝
Credits 3 months sight	1 7 15-16
Do. 6 months' sight	1 8 5-32
Documents 3 months' sight	1 8
Do. 6 months' sight	1 8 7-32
Francs 3 months' sight	210¼
Mo. 6 months' sight	211¼

GOVERNMENT PAPER reopened weak in tone after the holidays last, week and rates for Four per cents. gave way a little, closing quotations having been 103 1-16 for cash; 102⅞ for the coming settlement; and 102 11-16 for the October account; but little was done to test the market in any position. The market was weak again on Saturday, and some further decline in rates was established, the cash price of Fours having receded to 103, though for the next two accounts 102⅝ and 102 11-16, respectively, were still the quotations at the close; but little business transpired either for Money or Account. On Monday, rates for Fours advanced materially in a livelier market. The cash price had moved up by the afternoon, to 103⅛ to 3-16, and later on a further advance was attained, the rate closing at 103 3-16 to ¼, while for the coming settlement 103⅛ became the rate and 102 13-16 for the October account. There was not much life in the market on Tuesday, but some downward movement took place in prices, the cash rate of Four per cents. having receded 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. from Monday's closing rate, say to 103⅛, while, for the approaching settlement, 103 1-16 became the rate, and 102⅞ for the October account. On Wednesday the feeling was weak in presence of news regarding Silver and Silver Securities from London, and rates gave way about ⅛ per cent., both for Money and Account. 103 1-16 was quoted for Fours for cash, the rate for the coming settlement having receded to 102 15-16 and for the October account to 102⅞; but at the close 103 was named for Money, quotations for time having been also rather easier. The market improved a little yesterday, say to the extent of 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. Fours for cash closed at 103⅛, while for the two accounts 103 and 102 13-16 were quoted, respectively. To-day the feeling has been firm, and the rate for the coming settlement advanced to 103⅛, and for the account to 102⅞, but the cash price remained at 102⅝ at which it closed. 4½ per cents. have been nominally quoted at 105 to 105½, the latter being the closing rate.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is ¼ per cent. higher, at 103½. Port Trust Bonds are unaltered at 98½.

SHARES.—There has not been much passing in this market since business was resumed, but the feeling with regard to Cotton Mill scrip has been distinctly in favour of buyers, and in every instance where we make a change in our quotations compared with those which ruled a week ago, it is to lower rates. We note a decline of Rs. 25 in People of India; of Rs. 20 each in Colaba Land and Mill, Jewraj Balloo, and Star of India; of Rs. 10 each in Bombay United, City of Bombay, David, Howard and Bullough, and Morarji Gokaldas; of Rs. 5 each in Indian Manufacturing, Queen, New Great Eastern, Hindostan, and Framji Petit; of Rs. 3 in Anglo-Indian; and of Rs. 2½ in Manockjee Petit. In Press shares, French Press are Rs. 50 higher, Volkart's have advanced Rs. 25, In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay Flour are Rs. 30 higher; Bapty Flour, Kemp and Co., and Treacher and Co. are all Rs. 5 lower; Port Canning have declined Rs. 7½. In Banks, Bank of Bombay are Rs. 12½ lower; Bank of Bengal are Rs. 5 down; National and New Oriental are Rs. 10 lower.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The fall in Exchange has encouraged up-country buyers to operate more freely than they have been doing for several weeks back, and dealers, pressed by heavy stocks on the spot, have met the demand with some alacrity, mostly at current quotations. Rates for staple *Grey Goods* are generally the same as before. In *Bleached Dyed*, *Turkey Red*, and *Printed* goods a small business has been passing at about last week's rates; and the same may be said of *Local* goods. The clearances from the bazaar for the week have been about 1,800 packages of *Imported*, and 2,000 bales of *Local* goods.

YARNS.—*Imported Twist* keeps steady in tone, with prices quite unaltered, but only a moderate business has been done during the week. Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* at Hongkong for the week ending last Monday are given as only 2,000 bales, with rates ruling in buyers' favour, which is a rather severe blow to spinners who have, during the course of the week, made a general concession of about ¼ anna per lb., and have thus been able to move off some 7,000 bales, consisting chiefly of 16s. and 20s. The market closed steady this evening at the following official quotations :—

Twist...	...No. 6s Mule.	As. 4¼ to 5	Per lb.
,, ,, ,,	8s ,,	,, 5 to 5¼	,,
,, ,, ,,	10s ,,	,, 4 11-16 to 5¼	,,
,, ,, ,,	12s ,,	,, 5 to 5 3-8	,,
,, ,, ,,	16s ,,	,, 5 11-16 to 6⅛	,,
,, ,, ,,	20s ,,	,, 5¾ to 6	,,
,, ,, ,,	24s ,,	,, 6¼ to 6¾	,,
,, ,, ,,	30s ,,	,, 7¼	,,
,, ,, ,,	40s ,,	,, 8	,,

METALS generally have risen in value. A large business has been passing in *Copper*, and prices have advanced Rs. 1 to Rs. 1½ per cwt. in a strong market. In *Yellow Metal* a moderate business is reported, and prices are 1½ annas to Re. 1 per cwt. higher, the market closing firm. *Iron* has become dearer by 8 to 12 annas per cwt., the market having been steady at the advance; but only a moderate business has transpired.

COAL is firm. Sales have been made during the week of Powell's Duffryn, at Rs. 18 to Rs. 18½ per ton, for September-October shipment; and Davison's West Hartley, September shipment, at Rs. 18, and October-November at 17¾ per ton. We quote at closing :—

Powell's Duffryn	Rs. 18½ per ton.
Dawson's West Hartley	,, 17¾ ,, ,,

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The tone of this market has generally been dull throughout the week, and a small on some days insignificant, business has been passing, local spinners having been the only buyers. On Wednesday the feeling was less dull, and rates for arrival contracts in Cotton of the coming crop were advanced Rs. 2 per candy; but for old stock prices were unaltered The purchases since last mail day have been confined to a few hundred bales each of Barsee, at Rs. 183-91; Ginned Cumpta, at Rs. 183½; Oojein at Rs. 165; Julgaum, at Rs. 165; and Bhagulcote, at Rs. 159-60; with smaller lots of Akola Ginned, at Rs. 176; Sheagaum, at Rs. 176; Chaligaum, at Rs. 159; Lasca Ginned, at Rs. 183; Veeramgaum, at Rs. 163; Bhownugger, at Rs. 169; Veerval at Rs. 166; Bengal, at Rs. 170; and Westerns, at Rs. 170 per candy. Some European firms are reported to have contracted to sell "Good" Broach, for March delivery, to dealers at Rs. 204; but we hear of nothing else doing in forward business beyond some contracts between dealers in "Good" Bengal, for November-December delivery, at Rs. 154 per candy. The market closed quiet this evening for old stuff, with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower in Bengal and Belatee; but firm for arrival contracts at an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per candy in quotations.

There was more or less rain in every district of the Oomrawattee Cotton circle during the latter part of the last week excepting Dhulia, where, however, rather more than the yearly average had already been registered, and where the plants were showing bolls rapidly ripening. At Barsee a spell of fine weather was needed for the crop; but both here, and in other districts of the same circle, the plants were flourishing, continuing to show more improvement at Julgaum. 34 cents of rain fell at Agra, but in no other district of the Bengal circle was any registered since the previous Thursday; and at Beawar, where the plants were in flower, its continued absence was much felt. Beyond two cents at Bhownugger, there had been no more rain over any part of the Dhollera circle, and though the fall this season has been much below the average in every district. Monday's report was that the plants were flourishing in all. Seasonable weather still prevailed at Broach, and the condition of the crop left little or nothing to be desired. Although Beawar was still without the much needed rain, and more was wanted at Wadwan, while at Nagpore the plants required fine weather, the telegraphic reports issued yesterday were of a decidedly favourable tenor on the whole, advices from the Omrawattee and Broach circles being especially satisfactory.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, *viz* :—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F.
Bengal Fully Good	Rs. 166 =	4 3-16d.
Do. Good	,, 156 =	3 15-16d.
Belatee, Fully Good	,, 175 =	4 13-32d.
Do. Good	,, 166 =	4 3-16d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	,, 193 =	4⅝d.
Do. Good do	,, 183 =	4 11-16d.
Do. Fully Good Fair do	,, 180 =	4 17-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	,, 180 =	4 17-32d.
Do. Good	,, 170 =	4 9-32d.
Dholleera, Fully Good	,, 182 =	4 29-32d.
Do. Good	,, 172 =	4 5-16d.
S-G Dharwar Good	,, 171 =	4¼d.
Westerns Good	,, 171 =	4¼d.
New Crop—		
Bengal Fine (Jan.)	,, 172 =	4 5-16d.
Do. Fully Good ,,	,, 161 =	4 1-16d.
Do. Good ,,	,, 151 =	3 29-32d.
Broach Ginned Fine (March)	,, 216 =	5¼d.
Do. Do. Good ,,	,, 202 =	5 7-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1890.	1889.	1888.
For 8 days	3,682	3,330	2,894
From 1st Jan. to 25th Sept	1,889,373	1,679,991	1 290,195
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For 8 days	998	2,102	3,803
From 1st Jan. to 25th Sept	1,371,683	1,205,051	809,068
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For 8 days	1,362		889
From 1st Jan. to 25th Sept	60,371	28,020	38,509

WHEAT has been dull throughout the week with only a small business passing; but quotations have remained unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent in a generally quiet market. The day before yesterday there was a much better enquiry for *Linseed* and a good deal was done, while the price was put up 1½ anna per cwt.; the market being steady for a time at the advance; but next day the demand subsided, and a portion of the advance was lost; and this evening the market closed quiet at Rs. 6-4-0 to Rs. 6-7-0 per cwt. Other kinds are quite unchanged in value.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat for 8 days	34,946	32,622	366,644
Do. from 1st Jan. to 25th September.	4,941 869	5,104,118	9,719,890
Linseed for 8 days	18,639	14,363	40,169
Do. from 1st Jan. to 25th September.	2,084,528	1,769,569	2,490,772
Rapeseed for 8 days	254	31,035	33,614
Do. from 1st Jan. to 25th September.	887,853	1,840,727	1,764,444
Gingelly Seed for 8 days	2,753	2,016	7,028
Do. from 1st Jan. to 25th September.	687,143	659,147	613,252

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat for 8 days	37,922	97,572	250,781
Do. from Jan. 1 to Sep. 25	3,902.430	4,653,232	7,550,652
Linseed for 8 days	99,507	24,924	64,449
Do. from Jan. 1 to Sep. 25	1,830,666	1,328,490	2,026,753
Rapeseed for 8 days	20,395	23,741	75,822
Do. from Jan. 1 to Sep 25	691,736	1,774,294	1,375,632
Gingelly Seed for 8 days	9,933	1,168	852
Do. from Jan. 1 to Sep. 25	843,695	705,113	667,186

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Good Dhollera	4¾d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8¼ ,, ,,	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	10d.
Exchange on India, 20 days' sight.	1s. 7½d.
2 per cent. Consols for account	95⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	95
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	85½
4½ per cent. ,,	88
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106⅜
Bar Silver	52d. per oz.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £21,000,000, decrease, £700,000; public deposits, £3,800,000, decrease £700,000; other deposits, £28,000,000; increase, £300,000; other securities, £22,900,000; increase, £1,600,000; notes and gold, £13,200,000; decrease, £500,000. The Bank's reserve is 41 per cent of the Liabilities.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 26th September, 1890.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours	Minutes.
Turkey	25	4	30	8	5
Teheran	26	12	40	1	5
Suez	26	12	50	1	39

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m., 26th September, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	20	...	3
,, Kurrachee	...	7	...	2
,, Madras	...	56	...	1

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. JACKSON ON THE IRISH POTATO BLIGHT.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

Mr. W. L. Jackson, M.P., one of the Secretaries of the Treasury, speaking at Leeds, said he had just returned from Ireland, and had traversed a thousand miles of the country there, and was therefore in a position to offer an opinion regarding the potato crop, the badness of which had been much overstated by the Irish newspapers, though the crop was deficient. In some districts it was, he said, on the whole, a satisfactory one.

DISTURBANCES AT THE TIPPERARY COURT.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

A tumultuous scene occurred at the Court-house at Tipperary yesterday, before the Court was opened owing to the police excluding the public from admittance.

The police in the scrimmage that followed freely used their batons, and Mr. John Morley narrowly escaped a blow from one of them.

Mr. Harrison, M.P., was less fortunate, and had his head severely cut.

The Magistrate had to adjourn the Court.

OPENING OF THE TERUVALUR-MUTHUPET RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 26.

Yesterday H. E. the Governor opened the Teruvalur-Muthupet Railway. Mr. Betts, Agent of the South Indian Railway, which is working a new branch, said that the South Indian Company gained £10,000 at the last half-year over and above the interest drawn from the State for that period. This was, he said, the first time that any railway in this Presidency had gained so much. The Governor, in his speech, said that this branch was the first railway in India that was started by means of subscriptions raised by local funds and boards, aided by the Provincial Government.

THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 26.

It is proposed to proceed with consideration with the Indian Factories Act Amendment Bill during the approaching Session. The Viceroy appoints a Commission to determine the restrictions required by the Indian operatives themselves as to restrictions on their labour. The Commissioners are:—Surgeon Major Lethbridge, Raja Piyari Mohan Mukharji, Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, and Mr. Mir Mohammed Hussen, and the Director of Agriculture, North-West Provinces. These Commissioners will be assisted in Bombay by Mr. Narayan Meghaji Lokhanday; in Bengal by Babu Rasik Lal Ghose; and in the North-West Provinces by Mr. Framji Manakji, of the Cawnpore Woollen Mills. The points for determination are:—(1.) Limitation of the work of women to eleven hours each day; proper, and if women desire it. (2) Should any distinction be drawn between young persons and adults. If so define the distinction between young persons, and state the proper hours of labour to 9 hours each day proper. (3.) Does the proposed Bill, clause 5, provide sufficiently for holidays? (4.) Do the operatives desire, or the conditions of labour demand fixed working day? (5.) Do male operatives desire compulsory stoppage of work at any fixed time of the day. The report of the Commissioners are required to be submitted by the middle of November. The enquiry commences in Bombay at the beginning of October.

THE DISTURBANCES AT GOA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 26.

At a meeting of the Committee, appointed at a general meeting of the Portuguese Inhabitants at Poona on the 24th instant, held to-day, under the presidency of Dr. Canabis DeMello, it was resolved forthwith to send a memorial to the King of Portugal, praying that immediate steps be taken to ensure peace in Salsette (Goa), and to preserve order. It was also resolved to send letters of condolence to the sufferers in the Goa riots, and to open a fund for their relief.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—Major W. E. Hilliard, 2nd York Light Infantry, to be Commandant, Colaba Depot; and Lieutenant B. H. Thomas, 1st Worcestershire Regiment, to be Staff Officer, Purundhar Sanitarium, *vice* Lieutenant C. H. Hicks, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that Lieutenant C. J. U. Morris, 27th Field Battery, has been appointed to P Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, and is to proceed to Lucknow forthwith, to join the new battery, travelling expeditiously under para. 513 K, Army Regulations, India, Volume X., Part II.

Army Order No. 449 is modified thus:—Troopship Clive, sailing on the 16th October, for Surgeon J. D. Moir read Surgeon F. W. C. Jones; and for Clive sailing on 9th January, for Surgeon Jones read Surgeon Moir.

With the approval of the Commander-in-Chief in India, Captain A. Nugent, 1st Royal Fusiliers, is granted six months' leave to England, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Major H. H. Pengree, 27th Field Battery, from 1st September to 31st December next, in extension, in England, on the recommendation of the medical board; and Lieutenant C. H. Bennett, 1st Worcestershire, to England, for 165 days, on medical certificate; Lieutenant C. C. Fenner, Dorsetshire Regiment, attached to the 24th Bombay Infantry, to proceed to Rawalpindi, from 1st October to 31st March, to study the native language; and Captain J. Lindsay, 1st North Lancashire Regiment, to New Zealand, for one year, on private affairs.

Leave to England, on private affairs, for four months, granted on the 12th instant to Lieutenant B. H. Thomas, 1st Worcestershire, is cancelled.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 26.

Public Works Department.—Mr. N. H. Parker is appointed Engineer-in-Chief, Moghul Serai, Howrah Railway Survey.

Lieutenants Smith and Hare, Engineers, are appointed Assistant Engineers Second Grade, for employment, on the Frontier Railway Surveys.

Colonel Savi, Engineer, officiates as Deputy Consulting Engineer of Railways, India, Central Division.

Colonel Sedgwick, Engineer, is transferred to the North-Western Railway Surveys.

Mr. W. G. Gilchrist is placed at the disposal of the Nilgiri Railway Company.

Major W. Whiteford, Engineer, is placed in charge of Lucknow, Rai Bareilly, and Jaunpur Railway Survey.

Military Department.—Colonel Robertson, 9th Royal Lancers; and Surgeon-Major Mackenna, Royal Infantry; have been granted one year's medical leave.

Mr. J. Ferguson, Chief Engineer, Indian Marine Department, is transferred to the Retired List.

Home Department.—The services of Mr. A. F Pinhey, Assistant Commissioner, Burma, have been replaced at the disposal of the Madras Government.

The services of Surgeon Pink have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-West Provinces.

THE POONA DIOCESAN SCHOOLS.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, SEPT. 26.

The annual distribution of prizes, in connection with the Poona Diocesan Schools, took place to-day, at the Connaught Institute, in the presence of a large gathering, and under the presidency of Lord Harris. There were also present her Ladyship and two Members of Council. His Excellency spoke as follows:—"It is my pleasing duty on this most interesting occasion to offer my sincere congratulations to several persons mentioned in the report just read. I think Mr. Horne is amply justified in the remarks, which he makes in the report, that the Diocesan Board have every reason to be proud of such a group of buildings, as those in which the schools are now held. One of the first visits Lady Harris and I paid to any institution in Poona was the visit we paid to the St. Mary's, and I can say, with truth, that we were both surprised and pleased at the character of the buildings, and the evident interest taken in their studies by the pupils. It appeared to me that the buildings were admirably adapted for the severity of the climate you have in spring time. We had no experience of it at the time of the visit, but it appeared to us that if it was possible to have cool buildings for your work these were of that character. We may fairly congratulate the teaching staff, as it is obvious from the remarks of the Inspector that he is satisfied that their part of work of education was carried out with zeal and ability. I am specially pleased to observe in the report that as regards religious knowledge the Rev. Dr. Evans states that efficiency of the work has been well kept up. We may especially congratulate Poona and all who likely send their children there that an infant school has been established. A more pleasing sight than what we saw at our visit it would be impossible to imagine. Adverting to the report itself I am delighted to find the Educational Inspector has passed such a high encomium on the schools. He says:—'There is no school in the Central Division where the work done is more real and honest than in the Bishop's High School, Poona. I observe that there is a wish that those who enter for the first time may come forward better prepared. I can quite understand the objection to the Entrance Examination, and I hope the remarks made in this report will have effect, and that candidates will come better prepared than before. I am to some extent pleased with the complaint about the Latin Standard having been raised and made abnormally stiff. It shows the normal condition of the candidate's mind that the examiner is determined to make him fail, and to set questions which are impossible to answer. I am bound to say that this is a feeling I always entertained when I was going in for examinations. I was satisfied that every question was put with a chronic desire that I should not answer it, and that I should not pass. Mature experience, however, has taught me that examiners only set questions, which they themselves can answer. They have no desire to set merely abstruse questions apart from an earnest wish to find out the ability of the students, but if the examination has been suddenly raised I have no doubt the remarks in this report will receive due attention, and that nothing will be done in future, which may have been unfair in the past. I have a fellow-feeling with regard to that passage in the report which draws attention to the progress made in cricket, and the want of cricket ground. I hope the not too obdurate heart of my colleague, Sir Raymond West, will be reached by this remark if it is possible for your master to point out any suitable spot. I have no doubt he Government will meet any proper wish on your part. If it is impossible to suit your convenience the matter must end there, but I see no reason why you should not have your ground." Lord Harris then went on to give the boys some advice. He said:—"I hope you will throw as much zeal and keenness into your work as you do into your play, and that you will understand that although books at your time of life may be dreary and occasionally uninteresting you may depend upon it that the more attention you give to them now, and the more trouble you take in the school the less trouble you will have hereafter. Don't believe that your scholastic career ends when you leave the school. Don't think you leave the school fully prepared to grow up into men, but believe that you will never leave off learning until the least days of your life. When not learning from books don't be afraid to learn from enquiry. Ask questions and be as inquisitive as you can. There is nothing shameful in asking questions. It is a prevalent fault of mankind not to ask questions, because they think they will be showing their ignorance. If you are ignorant on any subject and talk about it as if you knew all about it, be sure your ignorance will be discovered, and you will be laughed at. By asking questions you flatter the person you address, as he thinks that he is a sort of a superior being, who is the best person to be applied to, while you increase your knowledge considerably without losing any respect of your fellow-men. I will give you another piece of advice which may not be altogether unprofitable. Whatever you do, whether it be work or play, do it with all your might. Don't despair beforehand if you are going in for the examination; don't fancy you are sure to fail, but as in your games make it certain that you will win, and in a great majority of cases you will succeed. You are now about to go away for your short holidays. My idea of the proper kind of boy is he who is in the seventh heaven of delight when going away for holidays, and in the seventh heaven of delight when he is coming back to school. I hope you will all enjoy yourselves." In conclusion Lord Harris heartily congratulated the administration on the high compliments paid to them by the Educational Inspector.

THE DEPUTY SECRETARYSHIP IN THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 26.

Mr. Arthur Strachey, of the Allahabad Bar, has been offered the officiating appointment of Deputy Secretary, in the Legislative Department, but declined. Mr. Leslie Porter, C.S., of these Provinces, will probably be the next choice.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 26.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Clyde, with the outward English mails of the 19th instant, left here for Bombay at 4 a.m., to-day.

ADEN, SEPT. 25.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Siam, with the homeward Indian mails of the 19th instant, arrived here from Bombay at 4 p.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 26.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Teheran, (extra), arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

An amusing story is told about the Bishop of London, which has not (the *Manchester Courier's* London correspondent believes) appeared in print. When Dr. Temple held the head-mastership of Rugby, a boy in the school came up before him for some breach of discipline. Facts seemed rather against the boy, who was in imminent danger of being expelled. He had a defence, but being neither clear-headed nor fluent in the presence of the head-master, he could not make it clear. He therefore wrote home to his father detailing at length his position and his explanation. His father, very wisely thought the best thing he could do was to send the boy's letter as it stood, to Dr. Temple, merely asking him to overlook any familiarity of expression. Apparently the father had not turned over the page, and seen his son's postscript, for there Dr. Temple found the following words:—"If I could explain, it would be all right, for though Temple is a beast, he is a just beast."

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

DUBLIN, SEPT. 4.

A ROMANCE without a heroine is, to any one connoisseurish about such things, as incomplete a conception as soup without stock, or lobster salad without lobster to the epicure, church service without a priest to the devotee, a cradle without a baby to the nurse, a barber without shears to the masher, or a boy without marbles and old iron in his pockets to the Sunday School teacher. It is a freak of art as difficult to realize without seeing as those freaks of nature the two-headed nightingale, the three-legged pig, the four-footed chicken, or that still more abnormal production hinted at previously, the paragon boy who appears in church, minus all distractions, excepting his hymn book, clean pocket handkerchief, and a pair of vividly ruddy dogskin gloves bought several sizes too large in view of their lasting his youthful lifetime of Sundays.

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The heroine in the novel must be, in fact, a literary monstrosity, as repulsive to ordinary romance-reading humanity as the pig-headed lady or the skeleton dude is to the sensitive eye of the sculptor. From our earliest days we have been accustomed to find woman occupying the central place in picture, play, or novel, and any change is obnoxious to us—it looks like the first instalment of a revolutionary programme for running the world without the interference of the female element. Possibly the assumption that a novelist should be tied down by any rules—should limit himself to one or twenty heroines—will be considered by the members of the literary fraternity as an insult to its intelligence and interference with its freedom. As patrons it will recognize the public—as critics—never. Yet without doubt the novel reading public, no matter how inferior its intelligence to that of the book munufacturer, is infinitely more competent to say what ought or ought not to be. Thus according to Oliver Wendell Holmes there are no better judges of morality, religion, and good preaching than the persons who every week for a lifetime have patiently sat under the pulpit to be preached to by clergymen whose chances of similar instruction only occur once in a way. But neither clergymen nor novelists recognize the disadvantage that they labour under, and it is double-dyed depravity when either the yellow-covered book worm or the base worm of the earth apostrophized in the prayer-book, dares to turn and differ in opinion.

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A special commission of enquiry into the trade of novel-making would be useful. It might be constituted from all grades of the reading public, and it could finally decide if it is lawful or advisable to do away altogether with the office of heroine,—if it is essential for a hero to have curly hair and to stand six foot six in his boots,—if there is any reason why a man described as bull-necked should sooner or later develop a talent for villainy, if the uncomfortable young person, male or female, who is always searching his or her heart or bookshelves for evidences of faith, is likely to become a fixture in present day literature, and if, in view of such a possibility, it might not be wise to prevent the younger generation by leaving them wholly untaught, from making his or her acquaintance and following his or her example! Finally might not the Commission suggest to budding authors the wisdom of restraining themselves from rushing into print until they can afford to give the public the luxury of a new plot, with something new in the line of hero and heroine, speaking neither advanced slang nor the language of the last century, but unaffected, up to date English.

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But weariness of the multiplicity of unoriginal books makes good ones all the more to be appreciated when they appear. "The Firm of Girdlestone," by Conan Doyle, is worth reading, though its plot is not new, though its hero is of the muscular type we have been treated to for years, and though its villain is *bull-necked* with a broad aggressive jaw and olive complexion that suggest descent from the children of Israel. But Conan Doyle has made a very sensational story out of second-hand material. He has blended a mediæval miscreant's character with that of a respectable city merchant; the result is not if rather improbable. We all fear how merchants fit out coffin ships, insure them heavily, and become millionaires on the proceeds, but hitherto so far as the public knows they do not take lonely country residences in Hampshire, and remove there with their well-portioned orphan wards with the intention of making away with them and retrieving trade losses with their cash. Girdlestone Pere does this in the most sanctimonious way, and Girdlestone Fils aids and abets him, even to hiring a desperado to murder the unnaturally amiable girl, who lends herself almost a willing victim to their schemes. If the present generation of merchants produces such men as the Girdlestones, it is very doubtful if there is still extant a girl of the Kate Harston type, who would allow herself to be spirited away and done to death without a struggle. It was no doubt very charming of her to refuse to marry young Girdlestone and give up Dimsdale, the grey-eyed, yellow-haired specimen of British manhood, broad in the chest and narrow in the loins with the strength of a bullock and the graceful activity of a stag (see page But it would have been more prudent to pretend to do so, and at the worst she could answer "No" to the question, wilt thou take, &c., for thy husband? But Kate Harston's constancy gave opportunity for a finer climax, and a more striking denouement than would have been possible if she had been more wily. There is something very dramatic in the closing scene: the lonely railway line with the murderers carrying the dead girl, the arrival of the rescue party, and the escape of the intended victim, is splendidly drawn, but it is very harrowing. It was a relief to come back to a life of respectable monotony.

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Another book of an uncommon type is F. W. Robinson's "Very Strange Family." It is a story without a heroine, without love scenes, without a murder, and yet full of interest. The family true to its title is strange. A poor and rather disreputable actor comes in for a fortune on the death of his brother, and with the aid of two sons, and an adopted boy, and a barmaid whom he marries he keeps up the reputation of strangeness during his lifetime, when he dies, it is discovered that the barmaid has another husband living so she departs, the second son elopes with the daughter of his lodgekeeper, and the eldest shares his fortune with the adopted boy, and retires into obscurity. He is the hero of the story, but though an interesting character, he is too obscure in his motives, and too wrapped in mystery to be appreciated until too late. The book is cleverly written, there is great individuality in the characters, and though the feminine element is very slightly introduced it is quite sufficiently true to nature.

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The *Whirlwind*, the organ of the Hon. Stuart Erskine and Mr. Herbert Vivian, has, contrary to all expectations reached its teenth number, in consequence of which the Hon. Stuart claims the sum of two pence from *Land and Water*, which had unkindly delivered a derisive tirade with reference to the advent of the *Whirlwind* and its principles and prospects. I shall be quite prepared, said *Land and Water*, jingling ostentatiously according to the hon. editor, her coins in her reticule quite prepared to pay 2*d.* for No. 10. With quite as eloquent a flow of sarcasm the *Whirlwind* editor declares that he will not be a dishonourable creditor, and will allow *Land and Water* to discharge his liability by a series of monthly instalments. Portraits of the editor proprietors are given among other items of interest. The Hon'ble Stuart Erskine looking uncommonly old-fashioned in a very high collar and choking necktie, while his partner, Mr. Herbert Vivian, looks most ridiculously unfitted to bear the hardships which are supposed to be the lot of editorial mankind. Mr. Walter Sickert gives an outline sketch of Lord Lytton taken this month at Dieppe, and a couple of pretty views of the Cafe des Tribunaux Dieppe, drawn in pen and ink. Except for these and the quaint maiden sitting among cruelar scratches in the frontispiece, the *Whirlwind* is as commonplace a production as you could see any day for a penny.

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The New Museum and National Library of Ireland was opened last Friday with all Viceregal pomp, parade of troops, bunting, and red baize. At four o'clock the Lord Lieutenant with the Countess of Zetland and Lady Hilda Dundas was received in the vestibule of the New Museum by Viscount Powerscourt, K.P., Dr. Ball, Director of the Museum, Dr. Stokes, and several other leading men of science. The Countess was presented by the young ladies of the Art School with an exquisite bouquet of orchids, and Marechal Neil roses, tied with mauve ribbon and embedded in exquisite Irish lace. As the Viceregal party entered the Central Hall the Band of the Gloucester Regiment, stationed in the gallery, played God save the Queen. Then their Excellencies took seats on the dais, and addresses were read by Dr. Ball and Viscount Powerscourt, to which the Earl of Zetland replied, after which the architect Mr. Deane and Mr. Thomas Deane were introduced, the latter receiving the honor of knighthood in recognition of his talent. In design the scene was very brilliant—men in court crimson gowns and scarlet uniforms, and ladies in dainty costumes, ephemeral millinery, and exquisite feather ruffles. The Countess of Zetland wore a reddish brown dress covered with black beaded embroidery, Lady Hilda Dundas looked extremely well in white and heliotrope, and Countess Rosse was in a costume of black and coral. Lady Enniskillen was altogether in black, Lady Christian Cole was in white and pale yellow, Lady Kilmarnock in green velvet with a pink flowery hat, and Lady Stuart a gown of electric blue. The Dublin Residency made an equally smart show in the different halls. The buildings are very fine, and form wings at each side of Leinster House, a fine elevation in classic style which has been imitated in the White House, Washington.

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The side buildings are more ornate, and are of early Italian. The Library is in the rotunda on one side while the other is devoted to classic statuary and cannon, taken by Lord Gough in India, and presented by him to the Hon. East India Company. The other halls are admirably arranged.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE INCOME-TAX ACT.

THE following correspondence is sent to us for publication:—

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 29th April, 1890.

The Secretary to Government, Financial Department, Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to apply to you for copies of the correspondence in connection with the rules under the Income Tax Act, under which, they understand, it is intended to tax profits on consignments of foreign merchandise sold in Bombay.

The introduction of the proposed rule to this effect has, my Committee believe, been strongly objected to by the other Chambers of Commerce in India, and they are desirous of ascertaining exactly what is proposed to be done in Bombay.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

No. 1574 of 1890.

Financial Department, Bombay Castle, 10th May, 1890.

To the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to your letter, dated the 29th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that the Governor in Council thinks it hardly necessary to supply the Chamber of Commerce with reports of district officers on the proposal referred to, which has reference to the levy of income-tax on the profits made in British India, by a person who is not resident in British India, but who consigns goods for sale to an agent residing there.

2. I am at the same time to state that the Governor in Council would be gald to learn the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce regarding the best manner of ascertaining the amount of the profit in question, and in particular whether, in case the agent is unable to furnish a return of such profits, a percentage of the gross proceeds, varying according to the circumstances of the case, might not unreasonably be held to be profit, the assessee being left to show cause why the assessment made should not be maintained.

3. I am to request the favour of a very early reply.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) J. NUGENT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 22nd May, 1890.

The Secretary to Government, Financial Department, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1574 of the 10th instant, requesting the opinion of the Chamber regarding the best means of ascertaining the amounts of profits on goods consigned for sale in this country by persons not resident in British India.

In reply, I am directed to say that the Committee are unable to suggest any means by which even an approximately relative estimate could be obtained of such profits, as foreign consignors could scarcely be expected to make true returns where so doing would render them liable to taxation, and there is no other means at the disposal of consignees by which the original cost of goods could be accurately obtained. It has been suggested elsewhere that, in the absence of such returns, the assessment for income-tax might be made by taking a certain percentage of gross proceeds as representing profits, but this would be manifestly unjust, as there can be no doubt that a very large proportion of the goods consigned for sale in India do not leave any profit whatever, and the tax would accordingly become another form of import, duty of an inequitable and therefore objectionable character.

2. The Committee of the Chamber direct me to enclose for the information of Government copies of telegrams which they have exchanged with the Government of India on the subject of the proposed tax. From these it appears that the orders of Government for levying the tax have, in the meanwhile, been suspended; and the Committee trust therefore that the opportunity will be availed of by His Excellency the Governor in Council to transmit to the Supreme Government a protest against the imposition of the tax, to which the commercial community of this presidency entertain the strongest objections. As already stated above, it is practically impossible to suggest any equitable mode of assessment, and even if that difficulty could be overcome the means of evading the tax are so simple that the revenue derived from its imposition would prove inappreciable. Consignors of goods would at once arrange a fresh mode of business, so that all consignments would appear to be the property of residents of India, and it would be impossible to check this evasion unless an inquisitorial system was adopted which would prove obstructive to trade. Under any circumstances the Committee do not believe that the real profits on goods consigned to India for sale by foreign owners aggregate an important amount. Consignments, as a rule, are either made for the purpose of getting rid of surplus production, or as a means of opening trade in some new article. Directly that trade has been established the keen competition which prevails in business rapidly removes it from a consignment to a purchasing basis, and the Committee of the Chamber do not believe therefore that even if thoroughly honest returns were obtainable for the entire consignment trade of the country, that the income tax on profits would be of sufficient importance to repay the cost and trouble of collection. The only method by which the imports into the country could be sufficiently closely watched to prevent an evasion of the tax, would be by placing its collection in the hands of the Custom House, and the additional work thrown on that department would probably cause an increase in cost of establishment which the returns would barely repay.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

To the Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

Simla, the 8th September, 1890.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to the Government of Bombay, dated the 22nd May 1890, in which the Chamber states its inability to suggest any method of assessing, for the purpose of the Income Tax Act, the profits on goods consigned to agents for sale in India, and proposes that such profits be not assessed to income tax.

2. I am directed to say in reply that the arguments of the Chamber have been carefully considered by the Governor-General in Council, and that His Excellency in Council has decided, in view of the difficulties stated by the Chamber of accurately estimating the profits, not at present to proceed further with the proposal to assess this branch of trade to income tax.

3. The views of the Government of India on this question are fully stated in paragraphs 13-15 of a letter addressed this day to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, of which copy is enclosed for the information of your Chamber.—I have, &c.,

E. J. SINKINSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Then follows a letter to the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, from the Secretary to the Government of India, dated Simla, the 8th September, 1890, from which we extract the following paragraphs:—

13. The members of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce represent a community which contributes materially to the income-tax revenue, and the Government of India will always be glad to receive from the Chamber any suggestions for the improvement of the assessing and collecting agency, or to cause enquiry to be made into cases of alleged malpractices; but it seems to the Governor-General in Council that when allegations of general and widespread corruption are made, having for their object the abolition of the tax and the exemption of a large class from what is only a reasonable contribution to the wants of the State, such allegations would carry more weight if they were supported by specific facts of the present time falling within the knowledge of the members of the Chamber or their constituents, rather than by the revival of an exaggerated statement of 1871 regarding a state of things which no longer exists.

14. Turning to the question which has given rise to the present correspondence, I am directed to say that the Government of India, as at present advised, entertains no doubt that the tax may legally be levied on the profits of goods which are consigned to this country for sale. Nor does it appear to the Government of India that the levy of the tax on such profits would be inequitable. The Indian trader who purchases articles made in India for resale to the public, as well as the Indian trader who purchases articles abroad for sale in India, alike, pay tax on the profits of their transactions, and there is no good reason why the foreign trader who consigns goods to India for sale should not in his turn contribute to the revenues of the State which offers him a market for his goods and provides for their safety.

15. All taxes have certain features in common, but the Government of India is unable to discover any ground for the statement that a tax on the profits made by consigning goods for sale to India is practically a duty on imports. An import duty is levied on the quantity or value of all goods imported, and places such goods at a disadvantage as compared with similar goods produced in the country. The proposed tax would not be levied on imported goods, but on the profits of certain transactions; would not place the goods which were the subject of those transactions at any disadvantage, but would merely deprive them of an unfair advantage which they now possess as compared with similar goods produced in India or imported by Indian traders.

BEETLES travel best in sawdust, well benzined, but it is not often that a beetle has the forethought to provide the sawdust for his own packing. An entomologist writes from Kulu to the Lahore paper:—"A beetle I have at present, a wood-borer, a longicorn in the larval state, piled up such a head of sawdust under the fig tree he lives in, that I collected it and put a muslin bag over his hole. Every morning he gives me a fresh stock of clean sawdust, and about the middle of next month he will assume the perfect state and walk out of doors into that bag, and so to London in the sawdust of his own cutting."

DR. SWEET, of Philadelphia, is jubilant over the development of the manufacture of pig-iron in the United States. Entrusted by the Census Act with the task of collecting statistics of the iron and steel industries, he has found that the total production of pig-iron in the twelve months ending June last, was more than nine and a half millions of tons, which was more than Great Britain produced last year. Dr. Sweet thinks it probable that before the close of the current year, the United States will have attained the distinction of being the largest producer of pig-iron in the world. The most remarkable fact, however, is the rapidity with which the figures have grown—the total annual production twenty years ago being but a trifle over two millions of tons. The progress is especially remarkable in the Southern States. Alabama, for example, can now boast of an output of 890,432 tons—an increase of more than 1,628 per cent. over her production in 1880.

THE DISTURBANCES AT GOA.

BELOW we give publication to a number of telegrams and extracts from letters received in Bombay. Dr. Da Gama sends us the first from a prominent resident in Panjim, which is an acknowledgment of the sympathetic expressions of Wednesday's meeting in Bombay:—

GOA, SEPT. 26.

Thanks in people's name. Expatriated, imprisoned, wounded. Judicial prosecutions in all Salsette continue. Judicial proceedings promoted by Government Attorney and Judge. Imputation, sedition. This to palliate wounds. Dynamite false. All popular leaders fugitives.

The editor of the *Horas Vagas* send us a copy of a telegram he has received from the Secretary to the Government at Goa:—

GOA, SEPT. 26.

Please give a lie to falsehoods. Complete restoration of order in Salsette. No suspension of guarantees. Everything made over to judicial authorities. Press liberty maintained. Loyola partisans' telegrams false. Inform English papers.

The *Horas, Vagas* in its issue of yesterday, publishes a statement which we cannot but think would have been of more value had it given dates, places, and names:—

At the last hour we hear that a meeting has been held of various prominent citizens for the purpose of passing a vote of sympathy with the Governor-General, and eulogising the energy he has displayed during the Municipal election.

The following account of Sunday's proceedings has been received by post:—

The President of the Municipality of Salsette and the Administrator-General would not allow some of the popular party to enter the election-room, telling them that they were a pack of drunkards, and not the people to exercise their right to vote. When the President was entering the hall the voters who were not allowed entrance pulled him by the tail of his coat, and some out of the crowd did the same, dragging the President one after the other. The Administrator, seeing the treatment his colleague was receiving, came to his assistance, but the crowd threw the Administrator like a football out of the Municipal Hall. A corporal, who was standing, pulled his bayonet at this sight, when one of the mob snatched the bayonet, and sent it through the corporal's cheek. The Administrator seeing this and a concourse of about 4,000 men surrounding the Church of N. S. D'Hospicio, made his way through the crowd, with a force of military, and commanded the Commanding Officer Brito to fire a volley in the air, which was done. Thereupon a rush and confusion followed. The Administrator's second command was, "I command you to fire at the mob in the name of his Majesty the King." The Commanding Officer Brito got this order in writing from the Administrator-General, and the fire was opened with the result already known.

THE *ULTRAMAR* VERSION.

The contents of the supplement to the *Ultramar*, to which attention has been several times drawn, is thus translated:—

The *India Portugueza* said in one of its last issues there will be spots and crimes. And if it said so it practised it better this day, which will be remembered with excruciating pains, and tears of blood, an epilogue sadly lasting of the detestable policy of the infamous modern Erastratus. At this instant, Margaum has been for the first time the scene of unsurpassing sorrow and bloody violence, which have brought pain and mourning to several families whose innocent members have fallen victims to the murderous hand of these demented persons. A drunken populace brought expressly from Colva and Benaulim, and furnished with batons, stones, and explosives, took their stand at the door of the Municipal Hall, from 6 o'clock in the morning, obstructing wantonly the admission into the Hall to the Administrador, and the President of the Municipal Committee. No sooner these functionaries were able, with great efforts, and the greatest prudence to enter into the building, than a cry was raised which continued loud and incessant like a gigantic and savage bay, and a shower of stones commenced pouring upon the edifice, breaking windows and doors, and reducing into pieces the glasses and the lamps, fortunately escaping those who had entered the hall for holding the election without injury. On the same occasion the orderly of the Administrador was wounded on his head, while endeavouring to get re-admission after warning the troops, and the guns and bayonets of three or four sentinels from the jail who were called in before the arrival of the troops, were snatched away from them. The disorders and horrors committed by the mob after the troop tried to repress this disorder and proceeded to disperse the mutineers, they were detained there by gestures, voices, and signs that proceeded from those who had assembled in the gallery of the house of Mr. Salvador Filipo Alvares, and from where first commenced the shower of stones and the firing against the troops, the example of which was followed by the populace excited with drink. From the same house were furnished batons, pieces of wood, and of tool that came to hand. The troops seeing that they were so ferociously attacked, and seeing at the same time two of their companions brought down to the ground, only then did they fire in self-defence, the letting off of the charge being intended mainly to frighten the drunken populace. The murderers not being satisfied with the infliction of wounds, discharged shots, and cartridges of dynamite against an innocent group of persons composed mainly of females, who were in the balcony of Mr. Jose Filipo Alvares. They killed Maria Luiza Costa (a female labourer) and Mr. Pouciano d'Albuquerque, and those that were near were slightly wounded, were the Administrador dos Communidades, and his wife, Messrs. Fenolon de Piedade Rebello, and Bossuet Rebello, all of whom suffered injuries from the explosion, and Mr. Basilio de Piedade Theodosio Rodrigues, who was wounded in the head, the others having almost a miraculous escape, as the Delegate, Mr. Motta Veiga, who appears to have been the target of the shot, and also he said Administrador. From all these disorders, which were promoted by a band of malefactors, resulted 13 deaths, and some infliction of wounds. And to give full force to the atrocities, they encouraged equal disorders in the other electoral assemblies, such as in the Dramapur, where they arrest without any cause the President of the assembly, who is the political editor of this paper, and one of his companions, inflicting injuries on both, and conveying them as prisoners, amidst a frantic crowd, led by the subordinate Judge to Chinchinim, where they were put at the disposal of the Regidor, who treated them kindly, keeping them in the parochial hall until the arrival of the troops, who conducted them to the Administrador of the Province, who released them at once recognising their innocence. In the assembly of Curtorim, where attempts were made to do away with the papers; and in that of Assalna where the president of the assembly, Mr. L. G. Ferrao, was wounded on the head, and expelled from the church. In the assemblies of Raia and S. Thome equal disorders were created, in the former by Mr. Quintiniado Mascarenhas, and in the latter by Antonio Mariano Nurgalhao, who headed a gang of the drunkards.

THE POPULAR STORY.

The *India-Portugueza*, dated 22nd September to hand yesterday, has the following:—

On the 21st instant, the day for the Municipal election was fixed. The circumscription of the assemblies has raised a cry of indignation throughout the country. The popular party, after trying all possible means to obtain a fair circumscription, and seeing that the tactics of the opponents were to unite the few adepts of the Government within the narrow limits of the Municipal Hall, which was insufficient for several thousands of electors. The popular party endeavoured by peaceful and legal means to obtain ingress into the assemblies, and when it was not possible to do so, it was resolved to retire and lodge a protest. For this purpose it was arranged six days previously that the public notary, Mr. Silva Coelho, should be entrusted with drawing up the protest. At 9 o'clock when the doors of the Municipal Hall were opened, the place destined for a meeting of more than 5,000 electors of Margao, Navelim, Benaulim, Colva, Seralim, and Bethalbatim, the popular electors, whose unexpected large number surprised the Government hirelings, tried their utmost to get admission into the hall, but they were expelled by order of the administrators, and by slaps, whips, and kicks, though all of them were orderly under strict obedience to the order issued a few days previously not to appear at Margaum with any stick under the penalty of being arrested as a lawbroker. Inevitable reaction! The people increased by such brutality and oppression in a moment of impetuosity to break the glass, snatched the arms from the soldiers who were helping the authorities. One of them was slightly wounded in the conflict. After a while the people proceeded to the church and its vicinities, where they were called by the leaders, immediately the conflict began, and they were persuaded to desist in order to avoid any serious consequences. And all those who could read and write entered the house of Dr. Salvador Filipe Alvares to sign the protest, which was being written by a notary who had been called for. At this momenthe troops who were concentrated at the barracks proceeded to the Municipal Hall, while the steam-election was beings carried on inside. The photographer, Mr. Joseph Pereira, was asked to take two photos, one of the Municipal Hall with the troops, and the other of the church with the electors inside, and at this time several gentlemen of the popular party came out from Mr. Alvares' house for being photographed. And when they were engaged in this pacific occupation, far from the Municipal hall, abandoning the election, the wicked bethought themselves to disperse the electors; the wicked determined to shoot them in order to revenge themselves of the humiliation through which the sympathetic group of patriots had made them pass. And the force, which had already retired, was again concentrated, and at the sound of the cornet, and with open bayonet, advanced towards the pacific group, who were about to retire after being photographed just at that moment. The people gave way to all the tactics of the military, but notwithstanding this, and without any provocation charged them with bayonets, and shot them with revolvers. There were nineteen deaths, two being women, one of whom was killed as she was just leaving the church, and a large number wounded. The bullets reached the altar, and blood stained the temple. At last they fired through the windows of the house of Mr. Alvares, from where, a little before, the popular leaders had left from fear of being murdered. At the assembly of Dramapur, Mr. President Brito Da Costa availing himself of the temporary absence of the populars during the formation of the Provisional Committee, shut the door of the chapel, remaining with his son, and the members of the committee inside. It was necessary to break open the door when the son, who had a little before aimed arevolver at an elderly respectable gentleman, named Sabastin Filip Mascarenhas and fired the charge which narrowly missed, making Mr. Jaquem De Costa a victim, arrested under a flagrant charge the father took the revolver from his pocket, but was immediately caught and disarmed. Both of them having been taken to Chinchinim to the Regidor, a military force expressly sent from Marguam snatched them away from the hands of justice and set them at liberty. At Assolna the assembly of 3,000 electors, similar tactics were observed, leaving the church and holding the election in one of the narrow corridor, which was

the days when the lecturer himself was not the first preacher in England, but only "the Vice of Teddy Hall," as it runs in undergraduate phraseology.

It was during the unemployed interval, after resigning his work at St. Edmund Hall, that he was appointed to deliver the Bampton Lectures. He had preached several times before the University, and was well-known at Oxford in consequence, but as late as 1863, when Bishop Wilberforce arranged the usual courses, for the Wednesdays and Fridays in Lent, the Vice-principal of St. Edmund Hall preached one of his most striking sermons in the rank of the secondary preachers who filled the pulpit of St. Giles', while the more eminent lights of the day were occupying that of St. Mary's. Then came the Bampton Lectures of 1866, on "the Divinity of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ," and he passed at a bound to the first rank, not only among preachers but among leaders. As may usually be seen in such cases, the place was waiting for the man, while the man had been preparing for the place. During the five years immediately preceding, it had been felt by the whole University that the "Oxford Movement" was not, as had been supposed, a matter of mere historical interest, deprived of power and influence once for all when its great leader seceded to Rome. Mark Pattison, an early disciple, who wrote of it with all the bitterness characteristic in every age of those who have changed their side, has described with concentrated scorn the gradual revival at Oxford of what had been treated as a lost cause. Dr. Pusey, from his retirement at Christ Church, was still a power in the University, but he was so little in contact with the outer world, that he was regarded, in many quarters at any rate, a "survival" of older times than as an actual force to be reckoned with. The other high churchmen of Oxford exerted but little influence on the University. But meantime the University itself, whence the Movement had originated in the first instance, was being daily reacted upon by the force which it had created in the Church at large. Neither Bishop Wilberforce nor Dr. Hook could themselves be described as Tractarians, but somehow it was pre-eminently through those two that the Movement had told upon England. The ideal of the bishop and of the parish-priest had been respectively remodelled by the two men, and while Oxford had told on every Diocese, Leeds had told upon innumerable parish churches. The leaven of Newman's principles was at work far and wide in the Church of England, after Newman himself had seceded, and now the University, in its turn, was itself being influenced from without, by that which had originated in its own bosom.

Then came Mr. Liddon's Bampton Lectures, and it was felt at once that the supposed lost cause had again sprung to life under a new leader. It was not that the lectures themselves contained much of catholic teaching, as distinguished from the great common truths which were believed by every member of the Church of England. It was rather that those great commonplaces seemed touched with a marvellous fresh vitality, as they issued from the lips of a brilliant teacher, who was known to be an uncompromising believer in all that the old Tractarians had taught. And all who had been clinging to their teaching through days of darkness and evil speaking, were encouraged to rally once again around the standard which Newman first raised, and to which, through the indignities which it had suffered after its champion had sought other service, they had clung with a passionate devotion.

Some who heard the Bampton Lectures from the pulpit, have looked back to their delivery, ever since as a most memorable epoch in their lives—the ringing cadences of that marvellous voice lending power to the inimitable style, so that each sentence had the power of a trumpet call rousing everything of a young man's enthusiasm to be himself a champion for truth, in so far as it might be given him to uphold it.

Perhaps the special characteristic of the teaching which so rivetted young minds in these lectures was their setting forth of the moral power of great truths; of the vital connection which subsists between an intellectual persuasion of Christian verities and the realisation of the great Example in practice. Unquestionably the leading power in the University, in the few years preceding their delivery, had been that of the present Master of Balliol, Professor Jowett, then tutor of that College. And the prominent characteristic of his teaching was the absolute unimportance of doctrine as a factor in the truest moral life. The exact contradictory of this was the key of Mr. Liddon's teaching. The moral condition of individual instances may be modified without belief in this, like every candid Christian he admitted, and what contemporary of Dr. Jowett himself could ever have found it possible to impugn it? But that the Christ-ideal means something more than moral beauty; that the highest life of the human spirit is in its essence a supernatural life; that its attainment to supernatural life means relations with a supernatural Person; that the absolute first condition of those relations is belief in their adorable Object—it was this that Mr. Liddon's young hearers drank in with the generous belief which belongs to the first blush of maturing powers. This, indeed, was the grand object of his life, to impress upon the consciousness of England that life out of relation to the supernatural is but a maimed and mutilated travesty of the highest moral life that man can live, and that the conditions of true relations with the supernatural is acknowledgment of one's native impotence to attain except through the acceptance of revelation.

But an extract from the preface to the lectures, as they appeared in their second edition, will bring this out in the writer's own language, better than any follower can hope to express it. After speaking of the tendency of the day "to acquiesce in the theory so constantly suggested, that there is some kind of necessary opposition between dogma and goodness, and to recognise the consequent duty of promoting goodness by the depreciation and destruction of dogma," the writer goes on to say, "It is to such a general habit of mind that this book as a whole, and the argument from Our Lord's self-assertion in particular, ventures to address itself. Believing, that the cause of dogma is none other than the cause of morality—that the perfect moral character of Jesus Christ is really compatible only with the Nicene assertion of his absolute divinity—the writer has ventured to say so." "The great question of our day," he goes on to say, "is whether Christ our Lord is only the author and founder of a religion, of which another Being, altogether separable from Himself, namely God, is the object; or whether Jesus Christ Himself, true God and true man, is, with the Father and the Holy Ghost, the object of Christian faith and love as truly as, in history, He was the Founder of Christendom. Come what may, the latter belief has been, is, and will be to the end, the Faith of His Church. May those who are tempted to exchange it for its modern rival reflect that the choice before them does not lie between a Creed with one dogma more and a creed with one dogma less, nor yet between a mediæval and a modern rendering of the Gospel history. It is really a choice between a phantom and a reality; between the implied falsehood, and the eternal truth of Christianity; between the interest which may cling to a discredited and evanescent memory of the past, and the worship of a living, ever-present, and immaculate Redeemer."

This passage has been selected for quotation, out of many such in the author's writings, both because it is the culminating point of that most characteristic of every writer's utterances, the preface to his greatest work, but because it expresses with special weight and special point, that pressing home of a great logical alternative, which was the most striking feature of the man, and of his manner of approaching every subject. His dearest friends and most devoted followers may sometimes have been tempted to think that he applied the test of his relentless logic too ruthlessly to all subjects alike; that it might be possible, in estimating a course of action, to foresee all its possible issues with a clearness of prophetic forecast which took too little account of the manifold inconsistencies of human nature. But if ever one discounted a forecast upon any such grounds as this, one could but feel that, had he reasoned less unsparingly to his conclusion, he would never have been the power that he was in shaping the destinies of the Church of England, and, may it be added? of men's hold on the supernatural far beyond the confines of his own Communion.

What the Bampton Lectures, before the University of Oxford, aimed at doing for the leading Doctrine of Christianity, that the lectures on "some Elements of Religion" strove to do for Christianity as a system. They dealt with the following subjects:—The Idea of Religion; God, the Object of Religion; The Subject of Religion, the Soul; The Obstacle to Religion, Sin; Prayer, the Characteristic Action of Religion; the Mediator, the Guarantee of Religious Life.

Like many another great teacher, Dr. Liddon rang innumerable changes on a comparatively small number of themes. His sermons, year after year, presented, with endless variety in the particular line of approach, a few great leading outlines of Christian truth, on the perpetual enforcement of which he believed that everything depended for the age which he was called upon to address. While he was a perfectly uncompromising believer in the sacramental system of the Church, his sermons contained few direct references to any but the fundamental beliefs, against which materialism hurls itself.

If you were in harmony with his beliefs about the Sacraments, you could feel their penetrating power, in every sentence which he uttered on religious topics. His whole touch in the treatment of Apologetics was that of the dogmatic believer in divinely appointed means of grace, administered in a divinely constituted Society, by men supernaturally set aside to discharge that special function. But while these things were presupposed in his every utterance, it was but seldom that they were actually enunciated, in his more public utterances, at least. He believed with an unhesitating persuasion, that if he could convince people's consciences of the necessity of a Divine-Human Saviour, they would be led in the due course of the Spirit's teaching, to a belief in the vivifying Sacraments, by which they were to be united to that Saviour. But the actual proclamation of such truths he left for the most part to others. Quite unhesitatingly, without a shadow of compromise, he would express himself upon subjects such as these, when he felt that he was called upon to do so by some special exigency of the times. But what he treated as his special vocation was the defence, or, perhaps one should rather say, the continual, aggressive enforcement of a few fundamental truths. "Yes, dear friend," he once said to a young follower, who spoke of the delight that he rather took in dwelling on the more intimate life to be lived in the bosom of the Church—"yes, dear friend, it is delightful, no doubt, to feel yourself safe within Jerusalem, and to look round on her walls and bulwarks, and dwell on the beauties that they present. But there are those whose vocation it is to build with their weapon in one hand, and to keep the look-out upon the walls." And like every noble heart, that has found, and has been faithful to its vocation, he learnt to take a growing delight in the particular part which had been assigned him. While quiet devotion was his deepest happiness, he knew something of the stern delight of conflict with a worthy antagonist.

His controversial methods were all his own. The scrupulousness of his courtesy to opponents never turned the keen edge of his logic: nor yet did the relentlessness of his logic interfere with the gracefulness and delicacy of all that he wrote or said.

There was a reserve, too, in his handling of his great powers, which never deserted him for a moment, even when he was talking most intimately and freely in his study, or in his walks with his friends. You had always a sense of his self-restraint, of his determination to exaggerate nothing, of his resolve not to let himself out of hand, not to escape for a single moment, or in a single thought, from the sense of awe which was habitual to him in the treatment of what bore on the Supernatural. A favourite phrase upon his lips was, "remembering the great Account, I should" do this, or abstain from doing that, "if I were in your place, dear friend." And yet in spite of, or, was it possibly because of, this sense of living always in a Higher Presence, there was a coruscation of brilliant humour about his utterances, whenever he was sure of being understood, which made those walks, or those hours in his study stand out in the memories of his favoured friends as the most racy recollections of their whole lives.

There was a country Vicarage, some eleven miles from Oxford, which was a favourite resort of Dr. Liddon's when he was tired, or when he desired to refresh himself by conversation with one faithful friend who had been associated with him in the early Cuddesden days. His friend was the Vicar of the parish, a man of great practical ability, and of unsparing devotion to his rustic flock, but not one who took part in public life, or occupied himself in any great measure with the more intellectual problems of the day. And when Dr. Liddon felt weary of Oxford, with its interminable "internecine criticism, and its exclusively intellectual pre-occupations, he would betake himself to North Moreton of an afternoon, and go about the garden and the fields, with a boyish delight in his changed surroundings. It was a standing bargain between the vicar and his curate that the senior had Liddon to himself as long as he stayed in the parish, and that it should always be the privilege of the junior to drive or walk back with him to the station. To have him all to oneself for an hour, to ask questions on every subject of the day, to bring out the difficulties of one's reading, and to carry home all the sparkling comment that dropped from him absolutely without effort—it was a privilege never to be forgotten, an experience to grow old with his young companion.

The most striking thing, perhaps, about his humour, was its spontaneous, undesigned character. The most brilliant epigrams flashed out, without its ever presenting itself to his mind that he was saying anything beyond the common-place. And then, when you laughed long and loud, he would wake up to the humour of the situation, and join as amusedly himself, as though the saying had been said by some one else.

This was chiefly before the days of his Canonry. After he took up his residence at St. Paul's he saw much less of Oxford and its neighbourhood. At St. Paul's the domestic side of his character used to be seen in its greatest perfection. He was never married, but he shared his London home with a widowed sister who was devotedly attached to him, and the presence of whose child in his house used to bring out in a new light to his friends the tenderness of his family affections. No one guarded more jealously than Dr. Liddon the rights of the Anglican clergy to make homes for themselves as married men: for himself, the celibate life was what alone could satisfy his ideals. And while he saw well how many there are, to whom marriage is a condition of full development, he could speak with very deep feeling both of the losses which come to the Church from ill-advised marriages among the clergy, and of the immense and positive power which comes to work and life, where men set themselves apart for God's service in the sterner, celibate lot. "Do impress on them that it is not inevitable that they should marry as soon as they are ordained deacons," he said to the tutor of an Oxford College, with whom he was talking about the future of his pupils. And he used to speak about avoiding the softness, and the shirking of the harder forms of work, which matrimony seemed so often to bring on. At the same time he was not an ascetic, and he used to be emphatic in his warnings to his younger friends that unless in some way they were specially marked out for the sternest type of Christian life, the natural, temperate enjoyment of such good things as Providence might set before them was what conduced to humility and mental healthiness. Learn just what indulgences might do you harm; those, as you would a plague-stricken spot; but for all else that is enjoyable in life, accept it as given by God to be rightly used—such was the summary of a long conversation in which he traced out the ordinary line of conduct to be adopted towards ascetic practices.

His interests and his influence, it must be confessed lay much more among men than among women. It was impossible to see him in his home without recognising how truly, and how deeply he entered into the sanctities of domestic life. But the harder problems and the more active occupations, with which the lives of men are filled, were what appealed to his natural sympathies. Hence it came that the talk of an Oxford common-room was perhaps the sphere where the full brilliancy of his wit used to come out to the greatest advantage. To hear a keen encounter of wits between the writer of so much theology and the writer of Alice in Wonderland used to be a treat that lived long in the listeners' memories.

His connection with Oxford was kept up by his appointment in 1870 to the Ireland Professorship of Exegesis. He refused to become a candidate for the chair, as he had refused the Wardenship of Keble College; because he wished to give himself entirely to the work of his canonry at St. Paul's. But the electors appointed him without his standing, and under the circumstances he felt bound to accept office. He held it until the death of Dr. Pusey, in 1887, but could not be persuaded to retain it, after the death of his venerable friend had severed his closest tie with the University.

He was a pessimist in his expectations for Oxford, and thankful when the resignation of his professorship made him feel less of responsibility in connection with it. And indeed, this tendency to see the darker side of things in the conflict between faith and unbelief, threw a shadow over the whole of his later days. To those who knew only the great preacher, with the constant brilliancy and vigour of his public utterances, it would have been difficult fully to believe how heavily the problems of the day were always weighing on his spirits in private life. It was one of the things which made those who knew him best feel so sure that his life would be a short one, compared with that of many other public men. The spirit wore out the delicate frame, not only through the intensity of the strain which his work always exercised upon it, but because of the frequent inability to shake off the burden of public cares. He used never to preach a sermon at St. Paul's without its bringing him whole batches of letters—some anonymous and foully abusive; some also without a signature, or with a signature which was transparently a disguised one, acknowledging, or seeking for assistance in the most difficult and delicate matters, in which one heart can throw itself upon another; some from people who were struggling with difficulties, and yet determined to hold fast by the faith; some from people who had been aroused for the first time to a sense of the responsibilities of life; some from earnest Christian people, who desire to be helped to be more earnest. And each one which it was possible to answer was replied to with out losing a post with invariable patience and courtesy. But all these added cruelly to the burdens which came to him in the more regular course of things. The recipients of those polished little letters, dashed off without pause or correction, in his delicate, scholarly hand, little knew, what they sometimes cost the writer, when the moments of possible leisure were so willingly yielded up to perfect strangers. Many a man on whom life sat with a lighter weight would have treated compliance with such demands as impossible, or not reasonably to be expected.

The sermons which drew such crowds to the Cathedral were not the only marked features of Dr. Liddon's connection with St. Paul's. His appointment gave a majority in the Chapter to the party of progress and reform. Irreverence, slovenliness, and worse things had been rampant up to that time, in the arrangements of the Cathedral Church of London. Congregations would chat among themselves while prayers and lessons were being read; would sit down for Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, while the minor canon who had read the lesson was lounging on the lectern with his elbows, and the choir-boys were scrimmaging with one another in the intervals of the verses that they had to sing; would rush out, pellmell, in a body, as soon as the anthem was over. The charge of the "children of the choir" used to be assigned to one of the Vicars-choral—with the result that they were kept up into the small hours, to sing at music-halls and concerts. The singing-men themselves held freehold offices, and it was literally the case in some instances, that men of bad and even infamous character could not be dislodged from their vicarships. The results that followed immediately, when the advocates of a better state of things were reinforced by the appointment of Dr. Liddon, may be seen at St. Paul's any day. The choir has been pronounced on good authority, to be now the most perfect in Europe. Forty choir-boys are educated and maintained in a school erected by the Dean and Chapter; and, in the place of music-hall associations, are surrounded by every opportunity for growing up well educated, Christian lads. Indeed the annual vacancies in the choir are sought eagerly by professional men who have to educate their sons at small cost. And considering the mixed character of the congregations, St. Paul's is as remarkable for reverence as it once was notorious for the reverse. For long it stood quite alone among the Cathedrals of England, in having daily Celebrations of the Holy Eucharist; which are always well attended, and have been a stay and comfort to many souls. There is also a short service every day, at an hour when business men can attend. And now for several years past, a daily address throughout Lent has been steadily attended by large numbers; each week having its own special preacher, invited from some church, far or near, as well-known to be acceptable and useful. The "Three Hours" are always kept on Good Friday, under the conduct of some eminent preacher—last Good Friday, the Bishop of London. Indeed it would be no exaggeration to say that from being a stumbling block and a disgrace, the Cathedral of the Metropolis of England has become a model for every church in the Kingdom. Dr. Liddon would have disclaimed for himself any title to have been the sole author of all this. Still the improvement for which others had been longing took its beginning from the day of his appointment, and was indebted in a very great degree to the boldness of his conceptions of what it might be, and the wisdom with which he worked to carry it out.

It is sad for those who love Dr. Liddon to know that the closing months of his life were clouded by a serious difference with men who deeply honoured and loved him, the editor and the other writers of "Lux Mundi." To some who were intimate with both sides, but who, as the contemporaries of the younger men, felt inevitably drawn in the same direction, it was a mournful, apprehensive thought that it seemed as though faithfulness to light given must involve some dislocation of the perfect sympathy which had hitherto bound them to Dr. Liddon. It was sadder still when the brusque notice of that telegram informed us that in this world at least, there would be no clearing up of the shadows. But there will abide with some among their number, the tender, consoling reflection that if a certain rigidity in their master had been a whit less inflexible than it was, he could never have exercised such a power in moulding and in guarding the Church of England. It was emphatically the *défaut de ses qualités* which induced, towards the close of his career, a certain rigidity and inexpansiveness which seemed to set more firmly day by day. Had he only been made a Bishop in the sixties, when his powers were matured to their very prime, he would have been compelled to associate in work with many whom, as Canon of St. Paul's, he could regard as quite outside his own sphere: would have come the inevitable expansion, which ensues when those who differ widely are forced into practical association in the cause which they equally have at heart. When he refused the Bishopric of St. Albans, far on in the last year of his life, there was no doubt that he decided but too wisely that the time for such expansion had gone by. Not that any alteration in his surroundings could have been expected to make any difference in his attitude towards that book and its gifted writers. It certainly did make a difference in his relations with many leading churchmen, that he was allowed to go on in a smaller sphere, when he must have known that in the eyes of all the world he stood out as the strongest personality at work in the communion of the Church of England. It would be an undesirable reviving of past controversies to allude to any of the many ways in which it was fondly believed that his presence on the Episcopal Bench would have made a very far-reaching difference in the history of the events of his time. In the wise Providence of God it was ruled otherwise. He lived and died the eloquent Canon, first preacher of those who used the English tongue.

The greatest literary work that he planned remains, alas! very far from completion—the life and times of Dr. Pusey. Small wonder if those who admired and loved him find it difficult, as they struggle for resignation, not to think and say sadly among themselves:—

"The land has none left such as he on the bier
O would we might keep thee, my brother."

But he would have bid them rather keep silence, or say, *fiat voluntas tua*.

L. G. BOMBAY.

CONCERT AT THE Y. M. C. A. ROOMS.

On Thursday evening a very successful concert was given at the Apollo Bunder Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, and great credit is due to those who arranged the programme for getting together so much musical talent. The attendance was fairly good, and those who failed to put in an appearance missed a great treat. The concert was opened by the Misses Pilcher, whose carefully played duet was well received. Mr. R. C. Chisholm, who is rightly called "Our Favorite Tenor" in Bombay musical circles, was in excellent voice, and delighted the audience with his sweet rendering of "Then You'll Remember Me" and "The Star of Bethlehem." He was enthusiastically encored and responded with his wonted good nature. Mrs. Squire gave "Auld Robin Gray" in a most pleasing manner, and was loudly applauded, but she excelled herself in her rendering of "Auntie," the audience following every word and note with manifest pleasure, and at the conclusion of the song, their demand for an encore would admit of no denial. Mrs. Squire responded by giving the familiar yet ever fresh song, "Home, Sweet Home," in a way that made the thoughts of the "Exiles from Home" in India wander across the 6,000 miles of sea and land to their homes in the west. Her duet with Mrs. McLaren, "We Two," was also much enjoyed. Mr. Arthur Harrington's solo, "The King's Champion," was sung with great spirit and vigour and was well received, as were the duet, "When the Wind blows in from the Sea," and the trio "Hark 'tis the Indian Drum," in which he took part with Messrs. Clark and McCarthy. It is not often that a pianoforte solo is encored, but Miss Hawkins scored this success by the magnificent way in which she played. Among the audience were numerous young men whose homes are to the north of the Tweed, and as the piece selected by Miss Hawkins introduced a number of Scotch airs and a capital imitation of the bagpipes, her performance was particularly appreciated. Two items on the programme have never before appeared in a Y. M. C. A. concert, namely, a cornet solo and a banjo and pianoforte duet. Mr. A. L. H. Rheinius' performance on the cornet had been rather dreaded by those of the audience who were possessed of nerves, but the rich mellow tones of the instrument in "The River of Years" were far from being overpowering, the delicate manner in which Mr. Rheinius modulated the sound, giving the light and shade in the most pleasing manner, called forth an eager demand for more, to which he responded with an excellent rendering of "Pulaski." Mr. P. H. P. Blodwell's performance on the banjo was irresistible; the whole audience seemed to be moved with an intense desire to move in time to the music. Few people have any idea of what the banjo is capable of in the hands of one who understands the instrument, and Mr. Blodwell handles it in a most masterly manner. The rapidity of the movements and the correctness with which he rendered the most intricate passages were remarkable, and every pair of hands in the room called for a repetition of most enthusiastic applause.

A word of praise is due to Mr. F. W. J. Vining, who presided at the piano, and whose skill is so well-known. He played most of the accompaniments, and he was so thoroughly in sympathy with the singer that his performance added not a little to the success of the evening. The entertainment was not over till past eleven, and then the audience dispersed with many remarks on the pleasant evening they had enjoyed.

THE JUDGES, THE JURORS, AND THE JURY BOX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your paper of this morning states that the hearing of an important case at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court has been interrupted, and the Court has been adjourned for ten days, in consequence of the illness of the foreman of the jury. It is commonly said that his illness is attributable to the fact that he had been sitting in a thorough draught for three days in court.

No one who has ever served on the jury in the High Court can be at all surprised at this incident. The wonder is that any of the jurors survive a day on duty there. The draughts and glare and general discomfort which the jurors are compelled to endure in the jury-box are almost intolerable. Is there any use in appealing to the Chief Justice and Judges to take measures to have the court re-arranged. The only person apparently whose health and comfort have been at all considered and provided for is the Judge. I once heard the Judge who usually presides there, declare that the Court was a most excellent one, and I am informed that he frequently expresses his admiration of it. He, however, regards it exclusively from his own point of view, and his opinion is, therefore, not surprising. May I suggest to that learned Judge that when next he presides at the Sessions he should take his seat in the jury-box and allow the jury to sit on the bench? If he survives, he will probably have changed his opinion and will join with me in urging the authorities to alter the arrangements of the Court.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 25. A JUROR.

One night three weeks ago Lord and Lady Dufferin, with a party of friends, among whom were Lady Haldon and her daughters, made a night ascent of Vesuvius. "The weather," writes a correspondent, "was perfect. No electric light was needed at the funicular railway, for the moon shone bright as day. The central crater was full of incandescent matter, over which flickered sulphurous flames in all the colours of the rainbow. Frequent eruptions of fine ashes took place without much noise. On the way up the cone the sulphurous fumes from the *fumaroli* greatly inconvenienced some of the party, but on the edge of the crater the gentle breeze blew all deleterious gases away from the visitors. Sometimes one or another would sit down carelessly on an incipient *fumarole*, only quickly to jump up from this hot resting-place. Many of the party climbed down to the stream of lava which is still flowing slowly towards Pompeii. The dawn and sunrise were perfectly beautiful, the air calm and cool and so transparent that the houses in Naples and all the coast seemed quite close. The party returned to the city at 9 a.m."

PRINCE BISMARCK'S TABLE-TALK.

Two Swiss gentlemen, Town Councillor Schlatter and Lieutenant-Colonel Huber, who are among the 'Badegaste' at Kissingen, received an invitation the other day to luncheon with Prince Bismarck, whose physicians, Drs. Schweninger and Chrysander, were also included in the party.

THE NEUTRALITY OF SWITZERLAND.

In the course of conversation the question of the neutrality of Switzerland came up for discussion, in the course of which the Prince spoke as follows:—"In case of a new war, Germany," he said, "will respect the neutrality of Switzerland. Whether France will do so too is a question. Should she violate the neutrality of the country I hope Switzerland will be with us and share our victory. The Swiss troops are not to be despised. They have always fought well, and stand firm under fire."

MONARCHY AND SOCIALISM.

In answer to the question put by one of the guests as to what he thought of the Swiss social policy, as contrasted with that of Germany, and whether he thought that the former, which sought to pave the way for mediation between labour and capital, promised to succeed in the solving of the social question, the Prince replied:—"For your State that may do; for a Monarchy it will not do. A Monarchy gives itself up when it tries to lean on the working masses. We must not parley with those who seek to exercise pressure by strikes, by threatening to stop working and so forth. That is like a wall of mist. When you approach it, it recedes, and you find yourself grasping at empty space." Subsequently the ex-Chancellor stated the reasons why Germany could not and would not pursue a policy of conquest. In the course of his remarks on this point he alluded to all countries bordering on Germany—that is, France, Holland, Denmark, the Baltic provinces, Austria, and finally Switzerland.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC AMERICAN.

At five o'clock the same day the Prince dined with President Count Luxburg at Schloss Aschach. The freshness and elasticity which his Highness displays have created much surprise. He bears his seventy-five years like a man in the fifties. Whenever he shows himself in public the Kissingen people continue to receive him in the most enthusiastic manner. To a gentleman who recently asked him whether he did not sometimes find the popular enthusiasm rather irksome the Prince replied, "By no means." The people wish me well. Sometimes, however, it does go a little too far. He added that photographers more particularly gave him no peace. On taking his usual walk the other morning at the Upper Saltwork an American visitor greeted the Prince and held out his hand. His Highness responded, but the stranger took his hand and shook it with unusual vigour, "Well, now I guess I can say over there in America that the greatest statesman in Europe has taken my hand." With that he bowed and departed.

"NO MORE CHANCELLOR CRISES, PLEASE."

Much that has hitherto been unknown as to the late Emperor William's relations to his Chancellor is now being published in the German papers. It is difficult, however (the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says), to test the truth of these communications. According to one story, for instance, the last Chancellor crisis under William I. ended in the Emperor's coldly refusing the Prince's resignation with the words, "No more Chancellor crises, please!" His Majesty, it is added, was at first not at all excited at the way in which Prince Bismarck treated General von Stosch and Count von Arnim, but in the end the old Emperor allowed the Prince to have his way.

"REMEMBER THE BISMARCKIANS."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* publishes a letter from a well informed writer, which furnishes a new illustration of the relations between Prince Bismarck and the old Emperor William. The correspondent says:—"In view of the numerous rumours current as to the relations between the late Emperor William and Prince Bismarck, it ought to be pointed out that the Chancellor knew very well indeed how very cautious he had to be in respecting the sensitiveness of his imperial master. This is clearly shown by the following incident, which the Prince has often related to his most intimate friends. During the French war the Emperor and the Prince were seated in a railway carriage when the train was stopped at a station, and a conversation among the German troops there was overheard by the imperial party. It was to the effect that the German troops had reached a certain place. One of those present repeated the intelligence with evident pleasure, but worded it in quite a characteristic form. 'Yes,' he said, 'the Bismarckians have arrived.' Thereupon the Emperor at once asked Bismarck the question, 'What did they say?' The Chancellor pretended that he had not understood what had been said. Then, after a short pause, the Emperor replied, 'The people ought to know that the troops are mine, not yours.' Since that time,' Prince Bismarck adds, 'My wife often warns me saying, "Remember the Bismarckians!"'"

EMPEROR AND CHANCELLOR AS CONSPIRATORS.

In reference to the foregoing letter, the *Hamburger Nachrichten* has published an article which was evidently inspired (the *Standard's* correspondent at Berlin says) by the Prince himself. The writer says:—"It is true that the Chancellor's 'last' resignation was very coldly and simply disposed of by the Emperor William I., but that was simply because both resignation and refusal were preconcerted between them. The resignation was tendered because the Emperor contradicted a resolution of the Federal Council, of which he disapproved. It is known that the Imperial Constitution does not give the Emperor a veto, but he can practically exercise it to a certain extent by the fact that he can find every Chancellor willing to countersign the publication. This was the case in question, and that resolution of the Federal Council had no official consequences. This explanation exposes the ridiculous character of the canard which certain papers have had foisted upon them, and at the same time it utterly annihilates their reference to a quarrel between Prince Bismarck on the one hand and General von Schleinitz and Admiral Stosch on the other, a quarrel which is said to have played a part in the Chancellor's resignation. The whole affair was a political move on the part of the Emperor and the Chancellor, who thus, with complete unanimity and success, opposed a resolution of the Federal Council which was unwelcome to them both. Every expert has known this for years; it was unknown only to the fabulists of the papers we refer to." I may add (the correspondent says) that the Federal Council's resolution, referred to as a matter of quite subordinate importance, was taken only in consequence of a misunderstanding, and was, at once, cancelled when the news of Prince Bismarck's intended resignation became known.

THE PRINCE'S OPINION OF CHAMPAGNE.

Prince Bismarck left Kissingen on Wednesday for Hamburg. His departure was witnessed by numerous spectators, who loudly cheered the ex-Chancellor. On Sunday he received a deputation from the Kissingen Veterans' Society, and invited them to dinner. The Prince drank to the continuance of fidelity and good-comradeship, and received with thanks the wish expressed by the president that he might derive benefit from the use of the waters at Kissingen, and continue to enjoy good health. Cigars were handed round, and the Prince himself smoked his long pipe diligently, while he replenished his neighbours' glasses with champagne, remarking, "You must drink; for one or other of you must make a speech, and champagne gives courage. It has always been so with me. If I had a bottle of Moselle and half one of champagne in my body I always spoke much more easily in the Reichstag."

MORALITY IN RUSSIA.

MR. E. B. LANIN'S savage indictment of the Russian people is continued in the *Fortnightly Review* for September. This month he devotes himself to sexual immorality, which he declares to be as shameless as it is universal. It is not a pleasant article to read; but though some of the general statements must be largely discounted, it ought not to be overlooked by serious students of politics. The most damaging articles in the indictment are such as cannot be reproduced here. It is enough to quote a few typical passages.

Criminal *liaisons* are often contracted between school children at an age when German boys and girls are still firm believers in the Klapperstorch theory of the perpetuation of the human race, and English youths and maidens too much absorbed by marbles, tops, dolls, and hoops, to need any theories, mythical or physiological, on the question. When, therefore, we read of the trial of a schoolboy of sixteen for cleaving another child's skull "over a love affair," inflicting wounds which the physicians describe as incurable, we are no more surprised at the origin of the assault than at the outcome of the trial. The prisoner, having been found guilty of wounding with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm, and of having disabled his victim for life, the court thoughtfully adjourned the case for a few night to give him time to accept or reject the terms offered by the prosecutor—a full pardon and legal impunity in consideration of a payment of twenty-five roubles (about £2 10s.)

A notorious case in point is that of a high official very well known to every Russian journalist and author from Warsaw to Vladivostock, from Archangel to Tiflis, whose wife lives openly with a Cabinet Minister, her husband's protector. From this coign of vantage she has watched for years over her husband's material interests to considerable purpose; and it is greatly to be regretted that the man whose official duties demand a degree of wisdom, knowledge, and kindliness far superior to that called for by any other post in the empire should have no stronger point of resemblance to Marcus Aurelius, in whom all three qualities were so harmoniously blended.

There is no ideal. The *video meliora proboque*, productive in most men of a salutary dissatisfaction with themselves and nerving them to the performance of higher things, is here completely lacking. The ordinary Russian knows no better than he does, and it is forbidden to teach him. His falls are not like that of Antæus, a source of increased strength. There is no honest effort to make the dead to-day the rung of a ladder by which to ascend a higher level to-morrow, and so onwards to perfection. No matter how deep he may sink in the well of vice, he descries no loadstar in the artificial night above him, no faintest glimmer or twinkle to suggest that high over his head arches an infinite starry heaven, and not a mere amalgam of clouds, mist, and fog. His eyes are not lighted up by even a stray gleam of that transcendental reason which is of all ages and most men. They are murky, sad, blinded, as it were, by the smoke of extinguished spiritual fire. In a word, the life of a Russian is not a progress; it is a station, a filthy hovel, magnified into an abiding mansion by vision as distorted as that of Titania when she mistook Bottom the joiner for Adonis.

It is stated that a proposal is on foot for doing away with the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, and for the transfer to its site of the exhibits of the Royal United Service Institution shortly to be demolished. The idea has given rise to much feeling in clerical as well as artistic circles, from the numerous historical incidents connected with the chapel, and also from the value of the paintings, the majority of which are by Rubens. These have recently been valued by Sir Frederick Leighton as worth a million and a half sterling.

"BEHIND THE SCENES OF BOULANGISM."

A FRESH *Figaro* article on the history of Boulangism enters into details concerning General Boulanger's intrigue with the Royalists. The story is that that party undertook to vote in 1887 for the General's candidate for the presidency of the French Republic, on Boulanger undertaking, when in office again as Minister of War, to bring about a restoration of the Monarchy. At the same time General Boulanger is said to have communicated to his intimates that he meant to throw over the Royalists when he had accomplished his own ends. A letter has been published by General Boulanger, in which he says this is not the time to reply to the attacks of his enemies.

DID THE ROYALISTS FIND THE MONEY?

The revelations seem likely to be fertile in duels. The writer of the articles in the *Figaro* declares that he is ready to accept challenges from any one whom he may have offended. This, however, is to be at his own time, as he does not judge well to reveal his name at once. A letter was published on Tuesday in the *Siecle*, from a member of the Right, on the relations of General Boulanger with that party. The writer's object is to show that it was not they who enticed the General, but he who made the overtures in 1887. The go-between was a Royalist member of the Town Council of Paris, and the first meeting between General Boulanger and any agent of the Comte de Paris was at lunch, at the house of a M. Dolfus, an Alsatian millionaire. On that occasion the General avowed himself so disgusted with the ingratitude he met with as to ask for nothing better than to work with the Royalists. An agreement was made between him and them, and the first time the General came to Paris after his release from a month of forced seclusion at Clermont Ferrand this agreement was ratified. On this occasion were present Baron de Mackau, M. Lambert de Sainte Croix, the Duc de Doudeauville, the Marquis de Breteuil, and M. Piou.

£140,000 FROM THE ORLEANISTS.

Count Dillon was paid the first instalment of a subsidy promised him on the 26th of November, 1887, and between that date and 1889 he received from Senator Bocher, who particularly represented the Comte de Paris, the sum of £140,000. The writer can only say what money Count Dillon, who went to London to see the Comte de Paris, got from the Senator Bocher. He can give no account of the great sums subscribed by the Duchess d'Uzes, and cannot say what the Jeromite subscription would have been. I have seen (the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says) an important member of the Royalist party in the Chamber. He says that a fund was created by the late Duchesse de Galliera for restoring the family of Louis Phillipe. It was out of this fund that a large part of the £140,000 advanced to the Boulangists was taken.

A STRANGE STORY BY M. ROCHEFORT.

M. Rochefort published on Monday (1st inst.) the following statement concerning the election of M. Carnot as President of the Republic:—"Two days before the meeting of Congress I was at the office of the *Intransigeant* about midnight, when I received the visit of a gentleman on the staff of the *Justice*, who begged me to go and see M. Clemenceau, who had a communication of the highest importance to make to me. When I entered the office of the *Justice* M. Clemenceau exclaimed, 'We are lost! the election of Ferry is certain. Little Reinach is already strutting about triumphantly, telling every one that the Right will vote like one man for Ferry. It is, at any price, necessary to preserve France from that terrible misfortune.' 'But,' I said, 'I met M. Floquet yesterday at the theatre, and he considered himself absolutely certain of being elected. He explained the situation to me in this way—"I shall have 250 votes at the first ballot, and at the second all the partisans of Brisson and De Freycinet will come over to me." De Freycinet,' replied M. Clemenceau, 'has made exactly the same calculation in his favour, and contends that Floquet will not get a hundred votes. But they are both mistaken. Ferry cannot fail to beat them.' I think I am right in saying M. Pelletan was present at the interview. We passed in review the names of the candidates it was possible to oppose to the Tonkinois, and who might be supported with some chance of success by the Republican press. Clemenceau put forward the name of Carnot, who had a few days previously received a sort of ovation in the Chamber for having, when Minister of Finance, refused to hand over a sum of 75,000 francs unduly claimed by Wilson. 'Carnot is a fool, and a perfect reactionist,' added Clemenceau, 'but we have no better man.' It was agreed that we would present M. Carnot.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR REVOLT.

"It was also agreed that, in view of the possible non-success of the Carnot candidature, I should approach the Revolutionary Committees, especially the Blanquists, who could above all be relied on. With their assistance such manifestations, armed or otherwise, were to be organized in the principal thoroughfares of Paris, as it was thought would lead the Opportunists and the members of the Right to reflect twice before defying public opinion. Early next morning I invited my friend Eudes to breakfast at my house. It was agreed that revolvers should be furnished to those who had none; and Eudes promised that, on receipt of the first glad news from Versailles, he would cease the Hotel de Ville. An agitation, which was not to cease till after the decision of Congress was known, was immediately commenced. On the day of the vote Eudes, who had secured the support of a certain number of Municipal Councillors, installed himself

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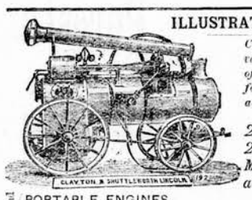

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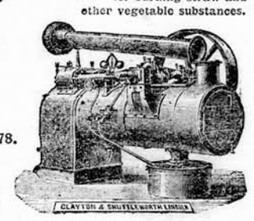

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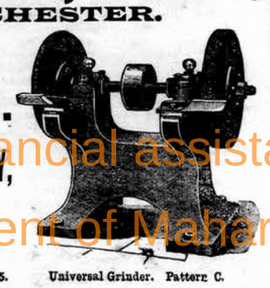

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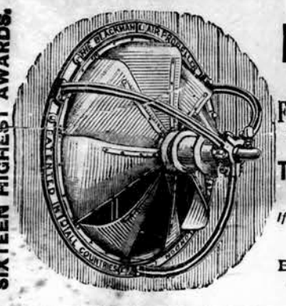

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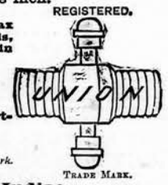

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—*Tennyson.*

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th June, 1877.

SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first-class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

Free from danger, free from harm,
It acts like some magician's charm;
At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shaft;
More priceless than the richest gold,
That ever did its wealth unfold;
And all throughout our native land,
Should always have at their command
Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
To headache it gives certain ease;
Biliousness—it does assuage,
And cures it both in Youth and Age;
Giddiness it will arrest,
And give both confidence and rest;
Thirst it will at once allay,
And what the best in every way,
Why, Eno's famous fruit Salt!

"MANY sick people looked upon me as a physician. For a long time we had been in the centre of Africa without any medical man. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was a favourite both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—"Africana," by the Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., B.D., Vol. II., p. 207.

INDIA AND ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Dilbrughar, Upper Assam, India, March 6th, 1880. "Dear Sir,—I desire to state the advantage which I, and many others in this part of the world, have derived from your FRUIT SALT. Unlike other Saline Aperients, it is not lowering in its action. I have used it on board ship in tropical latitudes, and both there and here I can honestly bear witness that its use has warded off fever over and over again. When taken in time it is invaluable. It is most popular in this part of North Eastern Asiatic India. From my extreme individual inconvenience arising from publicity I do not wish my name to appear, and merely subscribe myself, most truly yours, 'A PLANTER.'—J. C. ENO."

CAUTION.—*Examine each Bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists.*

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CURES Consumption and General Debility.
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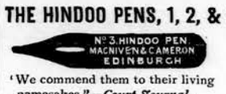

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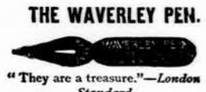

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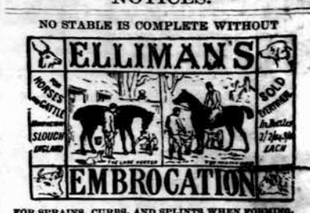

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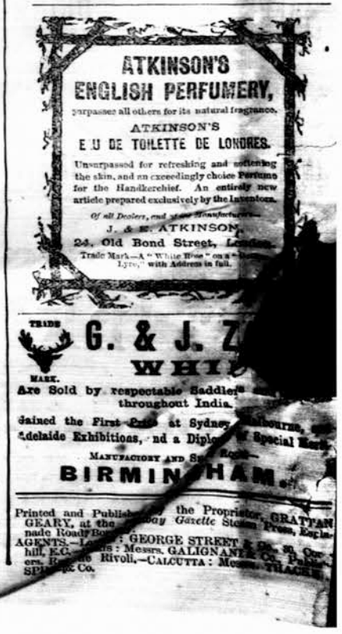
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